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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ALLEN G. THURMAN.

Sherman got licked—where's Quay now?

Even Gen. Hastings' eloquent appeal could not save Sherman.

New York on Saturday reports twelve deaths by sunstroke.

The Republican platform declares for untaxed whiskey but has no word as to the saloon in politics. Oh, where is the sacred issue?

Harrison's nomination does not create much enthusiasm among the Republicans. This is observed all over the country—we notice it in Centre county, too.

With Harrison, the grandson of his grandfather, the Republicans will revive the log cabin and hard cider barrels of 1840 and drink till they reel like a Tipsy-canoe.

Ben Harrison is so little known that when his nomination for President was announced here, a Republican asked "whether it was one of these Harrisons over at Pleasant Gap."

Among the congressional aspirants this year, on the Democratic side, will be J. L. Spangler, of Bellefonte, J. K. P. Hall, of Elk, Ker, of Clearfield and one in Clarion, with a chance for one in Forest.

In the Republican convention of 1879 at Cincinnati, Hayes was nominated on the seventh ballot; at Chicago, in 1880, Garfield was named on the thirty-sixth ballot, and at Chicago, in 1884, Blaine on the fourth ballot.

Blaine is real smart—he can run over two things at the same time, with an ocean between. While running over Scotland in Carnegie's coach, he at the same time ran over all the presidential nags at Chicago.

Hastings' speech, nominating Sherman, at Chicago, was a credit to him. We are proud of the General, and glad that a Centre county man brought down the house. It certainly was not the General's fault that John Sherman did not get there.

Quay is a boss among Pennsylvania Republicans—a veritable Tycoon, whom all obey—but when he gets to a national convention of his party he finds there are still bigger fish in the puddle. Quay had the contract to make Sherman's nomination, but John kept loosing right along until he and Quay were knocked out.

Hastings opened his speech by saying that Pennsylvania had enough of Grover Cleveland. We know Daniel didn't mean it, for he is half-inclined to Grover himself. However, at the winding up of the Chicago circus, Daniel might fittingly put the cap sheef on Sherman by saying, that neither the Republican party nor the country wanted John Sherman.

The President having approved the bill creating a Department of Labor, much speculation is indulged in just now as to who will be appointed at its head. The man chosen will represent the cause of the industrial interests in the Cabinet, and naturally there are any number of candidates for the place. The New York World says: "What is needed is a skilled statistician, and a man who not only knows the condition, needs and wants of the working people, but is capable of putting that information before Congress and the country in a manner to enlighten our Legislators and to help the cause of labor."

Johnny Sherman didn't make it at Chicago, after all. Dan Hastings most certainly is not to blame for it. Among all the nominating speeches, Gen. Hastings made the best, which is the verdict of all the leading journals.

John Sherman is not to be the Republican Moses, and he may now view the white house from the dome of the capitol. Sherman picked up his grip sack and left Chicago for home, very much down in the mouth. He will get off the train the next station before reaching Mansfield at midnight, and foot it for home, a distance of 2½ miles, so as not to be seen and for the next three weeks will be reported to all callers as "not at home." Good bye, Johnny Sherman. Good bye, Eliza Pinkston, you won't to be chief cook in the white house kitchen.

THE CHICAGO FAILURE.

The Patriot says the nomination of Harrison was made in sheer despair by the weary, worn out delegates who have been struggling for a week against the plotting and juggling of the Blaine conspirators. It was not the outcome of a deliberate choice; it was the only alternative of the anti-Blaine element. While a majority of the convention would have nominated Blaine had it dared, there was a compact and determined minority in opposition and the more prudent of the Blaine leaders feared that if their favorite were nominated by a simple majority of the convention he could not receive the united support of the party. The Blaine men would not go to Sherman or Gresham and Allison and Alger were not regarded as at all available Sherman's unyielding persistency in his candidacy prevented a concentration upon McKinley and the convention was reduced to the alternative of taking Harrison or sweltering for days in the torrid work of finding a "dark horse." Harrison was, therefore, a sort of Hobson's choice, or rather a choice of evils.

What strength has the Republican nominee? the reader will ask. No personal strength whatever. As coldblooded as John Sherman, he is much more aristocratic in his bearing. Without executive training, without ability or statecraft, without personal following, he cannot fail to prove a weak candidate. His six years service in the United States senate showed him to be a man of mediocre talents and of slight equipment for the public service. His name is not connected with any important measure of legislation. He originated nothing nor has he impressed his personality upon federal legislation. He has been regarded by the leading men of his own party as a political failure. He was beaten for governor of Indiana in 1876 in a canvass in which the whole power of the Grant administration was thrown in his favor. He was defeated for United States senator in Indiana last year after a disgraceful participation in a partisan ejection of honestly and fairly elected democratic members of the legislature. How can such a man lead his party to victory?

It is charged and the proofs will no doubt be forthcoming that he was a sworn and active member of the Know-Nothing organization.

In looking over some tariff discussion in Congress in 1870, it is astonishing to find the tone of the speeches made by a number of the leading Republicans. They could be made by Democrats in support of the Mills bill with scarcely a change. Many of the same gentlemen are still in Congress, and they and their Republican colleagues make speeches of a very different sort now when the tariff is under discussion. Even so recently as 1883, a man could be a member of the Republican Church, in good and regular standing, and still favor enlarging the free list or lowering a good many duties. To-day the only duty whose reduction he can support, without serious danger of excommunication, is the duty on sugar, which is protective only in Louisiana, though some sanguine admirers of sorghum, beets, and corn stalks think it is prospectively protection in other states. I think it is beyond dispute that the Republican party has for several years been consolidating into a protective tariff party, pure and simple. Every year there is less and less potency in the war issues and they must be replaced. They are being replaced—they have been replaced by the protective tariff. Mr. Sherman's expressions are not what they were twenty years ago; Mr. Allison's expressions are not what they were fifteen years ago; Messrs. Long and Lodge do not talk in Congress now as they talked to the Republicans of Massachusetts in 1884. Mr. Blaine was no such protectionist when Speaker of the House or even so recently as when he was Secretary of State, as he is now. The Republican party is solidifying around protection and will not tolerate the suggestion that any duty can be too high; it has already decreed it to be heresy to believe in raw materials.

At Canton, China, some 250,000 people live continuously upon boats and many never step foot on shore from one years end to another. The young children have a habit of continually falling overboard and thus cause a great deal of trouble in effecting a rescue, while in many instances this is impossible and a child is drowned. China is an over-populated country and the Chinese have profited by this drowning proclivity in reducing the surplus population. They attach floats to the male children so that they can be fished out when they tumble into the river. The females are without such protection and are usually left to drown.

In the last few days three churches were struck by lightning—one at Milesburg, one at Selinsgrove and one at Wilkesbarre.

BEN HARRISON NOMINATED.

The agony at Chicago ended on Monday, by the nomination of Benj. H. Harrison, of Indiana, for President. Harrison is a pretty fair man, better than Sherman, but by no odds as good as Gresham or Allison. He belongs to the Bourbon faction of Indiana Republicans, who have been trying to knife so good a man as Judge Gresham, for a number of years because of his purity of character and because he would never lend himself to boss politics in his state. Harrison has been at the head of the worst Republican element in Indiana, and his nomination will be taken very coldly by a large proportion of the better element of Republicans in the Hoosier state.

The nomination of Harrison has been brought about after a bitter wrangle of factions, and it is only the bandaging of an ugly sore which is likely to give the patient considerable trouble until the polls close in November and the election of Cleveland puts the patient to sleep. The Harrison managers will make all possible noise during the summer and sing of Tippecanoe, but the party will plainly be seen suffering from a serious liver complaint which will prove fatal.

Governor Hill, in his recent speech before the Tammany Hall Democracy, uttered these words: "The Democratic party is the party of truest protection to American workmen. It aims to leave him free to enjoy the blessings of our republic without making him pay tribute out of his hard-earned wages to the monopolists, the combinations, and the trusts, which have originated and grown fat and flourishing under the system of high taxation of the many for the benefit of the few. Honor to whom honor, credit to whom credit, praise to whom praise is due. And the honor, the credit, and the praise are due to the American workman himself for the position he today occupies. Not the tariff or any other tax, not protection by any party, not the fostering care of any set of men has put him where he is. Not these have accomplished the work. His own hands, his own brain, his own energy, his own industry, his own activity, his own sobriety, his own vigor, his own honest, hard work, under the blessing of the government of a free country, have done it all. I put the industrious workingman in America the first of the workmen of the world, and I give to himself the honor, credit and praise for reaching that first rank. I do not claim for my party the credit that is due to man himself. Neither will I allow the claim of any other party that seeks to take that credit to itself. Such claims degrade, not elevate, the workman. They rob him of his due. The American workman today stands first in all the world, and I would have him maintain himself there."

If the policy indicated by the republican platform should be adopted by the federal government the farmers of the United States would have to produce on an average *five hundred millions of dollars worth less than they have been producing annually*, or their surplus product to that extent would be wasted.

It is clear that if the prohibitory tariff outlined in the republican platform were enacted inevitable ruin would come to the American farmer, many thousands of people now engaged in farming would be obliged to seek employment in other avocations, trades and professions already overcrowded would be sought by farmers children, the present wage-workers in mill and mine would find a new competition and a consequent reduction of wages, in fact the whole labor system would be revolutionized, while the farmer and the workman in the factory are the principal sufferers.

Are the American people ready to commit so stupendous an act of folly under the delusion that by stopping importation they will "protect home industry?"

Let them think twice before they take so fatal a step. Especially let farmers and workingmen study this question of a prohibitory tariff which is bound to work them irreparable injury if carried into effect.

FARMER AND WORKMAN.

The value of farm products of the United States shipped annually to foreign countries is greater than the value of the entire product of the highly protected industries, iron and steel and cotton and woolen manufactures. The value of farm products of the United States for which there is no home market and which must be exported annually over FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

The national platform of the republican party just adopted at Chicago favors an increase of tariff duties to *prevent importation*, which would *most certainly destroy the market for American products in foreign countries*. For foreign countries cannot take our farm products if the American people would cease to take their products in exchange.

Eliza Pinkston has gone into mourning.

AMERICAN VS. EUROPEAN WAGES.

LET REPUBLICAN WORKINGMEN CUT THIS OUT AND PASTE IT IN THEIR HATS.

The average American workman performs from once and one-half to twice as much work as the average European Workman.—William M. Evarts, report as secretary of state in the Hayes administration, May 17th, 1879.

Undoubtedly the inequalities in the wages of English and American operators are MORE THAN EQUALIZED by the greater efficiency of the latter and their LONGER HOURS OF LABOR.—James G. Blaine, report as secretary of state in the Garfield administration, June 25th 1881.

On September 6, 1883, John Jarret, now demagoguing for "protection," testified under oath before the United States senate Committee on Education and labor as follows:

"The wages paid the iron and steel workers (I refer to those who are connected with our organization, the Amalgamated Association of Iron and steel Workers) are on the whole tolerably fair. I claim that this *condition of things is simply the result of organization among the workingmen;* in other words, that were there no organization, wages would not be so high. * * * Now I want to call the attention of the committee that as a rule in such mills as are not controlled by an organization lower wages are paid than in those that are controlled by us.

"Early in January, when the adjustment of wages took place (in the Bethlehem Iron company's works which had thrown out the Amalgamated) those men were not consulted at all, and their wages were reduced in some instances as much as fourty-eight per cent. These men were well paid previous to that reduction, which brought them to a rate of wages *practically lower than that paid in England.*

We grieve to see that the irreverent New York papers of both parties are disposed to throw fun at Pennsylvania's favorite son, to be voted for at Chicago this week and so kindly picked out by Senator Quay and Charles Emory Smith. His name is Fitler, and he is burgomaster of the village of Philadelphia. The New York *Press*, intensely Republican, points out one of Fitler's elements of strength:

One of the reasons urged in favor of Mayor Fitler, of Philadelphia, as a presidential candidate is that he compelled the mangers of variety shows in that God-fearing town to paste small posters over the limbs of all pictures of females with abbreviatid costumes whose life-size portraits adorn the bill boards of the Quaker City. Mr. Charles Emory Smith will present the name of Mr. Fitler.

The *Graphic* says the Republican gonfalen will be "Fitler, Trowsers and Victory." Comstock is already suggested as Fitler's associate on the Republicwn ticket. The one will attend to the bill posters and the other to the picture stores.

Under our present laws more than four thousand articles are subject to duty. Many of these do not in any way compete with our own manufactures, and many are hardly worth attention as subjects of revenue. A considerable reduction can be made in the aggregate by adding them to the free list. The taxation of luxuries presents no features of hardship, but the necessaries of life used and consumed by all the people, the duty upon which adds to the cost of living in every home, should be greatly cheapened.—PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE.

Adolph Loeb at one time had James Milliken, of Bellefonte, nominated for vice president, but it proved otherwise. It should have been Milliken, however, for he has a bar'l as well as Morton, perhaps some smaller, and that would have put Hasting's, little sum of 100,000 up to 175,000 in Pennsylvania. It was a big mistake in not nominating Milliken, that would have brought out the enthusiasm.

S. Woods Caldwell, of Lock Haven, is mentioned as one of the applicants for the vacant post mastership of that town. Mr Caldwell would make an efficient and popular postmaster; he is a gentleman and a sterling Democrat, one of the best workers in Clinton county, with hosts of friends, and has rendered the party valuable service for years.

The Sun says: The weak point with Gen. Harrison is that he is the grandson of President William Henry Harrison and the great-grandson of Benjamin Harrison of Virginia, who was a member of the Revolutionary Congress, Governor of Virginia, and, as a delegate in the Convention of that State which ratified the Federal Constitution, gave his vote against ratification. It is a distinguished ancestry, but the American people have not hitherto regarded a man's ancestors as qualifying him to be President.

In the proceedings of the Chicago convention will be found the platform. It favors a high protective tariff to help the millionaires and skin the farmers and laboring men.

THE REPUBLICANS.

Work of the National Convention in Chicago.

HARRISON FOR PRESIDENT.

Tippecanoe's Grandson Gets First Place on the Ticket.

MORTON FOR SECOND PLACE.

A Platform Declaring For Protection Enthusiastically Adopted.

Messrs. Depew and Fitler Withdrew Early in the Contest and Were Followed on the Last Day by Allison—Two Cablegrams From Blaine in Which He Requests the Delegates Not to Vote for Him—William Walter Phelps Made a Gallant but Unsuccessful Struggle for the Vice Presidential Nomination—The Proceedings in Detail from the Beginning to the End.

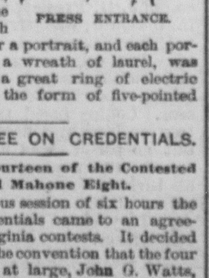
CHICAGO, June 19.—The national Republican convention was transformed to-day from a shapeless congregation in the hotels to a formal meeting in its hall. The hall itself was an experiment. It is an unfinished pile that looks like the ruins of something enormous. It was purely experimental as a meeting place, no one having tried its qualities. To-day it was instantly and universally pronounced a grand success. Chicago built it on purpose; hurried its biggest meeting room into temporary shape, and covered herself with glory. Under unfinished arches of

CHAIRMAN JONES OPENING THE CONVENTION.

brown stone and between half raised walls of brick 5,000 persons, flocking through all the streets that lead to the lake side, made their way to the big room.

The delegates filed into their seats in the central part of the main floor, which is fitted up on either end by inclined planes, and so surrounded by balconies that they seem to be in a well. Behind them rose a hill of spectators' seats. In front of them was the platform for the managers and the correspondents, and behind that was another hill of seats, with a rude pine board roof sloping down over it in the shape of a perfect sounding board, plentifully dotted with incandescent lights. At the back of the hall is a deep and broad gallery, built with a steep incline, and over that two shallow galleries seem to hang from beams. All three are so precipitous that, as they were viewed from the platform to-day with their loads of human freight, the people seemed like flies flattened against a high shear wall. The fluttering of the hundreds of fans they carried helped out the illusion by creating the impression of so many wings in futile battle with the air. Flags and the shields of the states hid the gallery fronts, and bunting was twined round their supporting columns. The roof was covered with the same gaudy materials, supported by curved trusses dotted with blazing electric lights of the Edison pattern. Long streamers of red, white and blue hung from the ceiling in artistic confusion. In front of the galleries on the walls were two great panels made of flags and red, white and blue sheeting. Each formed a frame for a portrait, and each portrait, enclosed in a wreath of laurel, was again circled by a great ring of electric lamps, grouped in the form of five-pointed stars.

DELEGATES' ENTRANCE.



PRESS ENTRANCE.

THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

It Gives Wise Fourteen of the Contested Seats and Mahone Eight.

After a continuous session of six hours the committee on credentials came to an agreement upon the Virginia contests. It decided to recommend to the convention that the four Mahone delegates at large, John G. Watts, A. H. Harris, T. S. Brown Allen and Gen. William Mahone, be declared the regular delegates and seated accordingly; that neither the regular nor contesting delegates from the Ninth district be admitted, and that the Wise delegates in the Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Tenth districts be recognized as the regularly elected delegates. There were no contests in the First and Fourth districts, and the Mahone delegates hold their places. The decision gives Wise fourteen of the delegation and Mahone eight. This deprives Sherman of fourteen votes, as, had Mahone carried the day, the entire delegation would have ranged itself under the Ohio banner. The Wise contingent is divided between the various candidates.

THE FIRST DAY'S WORK.

Addresses by Temporary Chairman Thurston, Gen. Fremont and Fred Douglass.

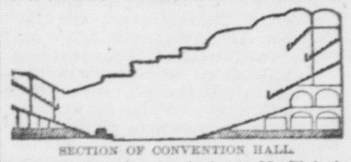
CHICAGO, June 19.—At 12:30 p. m. all the delegates were in their seats, and Chairman B. F. Jones, of the national committee, looked out over the delegates and up at the tiers of spectators as if he thought it was about time to commence. Another minute elapsed before he acted, but at 12:31 the gavel fell, and Chairman Jones announced that the proceedings would begin. He said: "The convention will come to order, and will be opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Gunsaulus, of Plymouth church, Chicago."

Rev. Mr. Gunsaulus made an eloquent prayer, and Secretary Fessenden read the call for the convention.

Chairman Jones then addressed the convention briefly, congratulating the Republican party upon its auspicious prospects, and asserting that wise and courageous action by the convention would surely lead to victory in the coming campaign. If each party were tried by its record there would be no doubt of Republican success.

Mr. Jones spoke in a low voice, and could not be distinctly heard. At the end of his address he was loudly applauded, and the applause was renewed when Temporary Chairman Thurston was introduced.

Mr. Thurston's speech was delivered with a clear, resonant voice, and could be heard all over the hall. He first referred to the death



SECTION OF CONVENTION HALL.

of Logan, and then touched upon Mr. Blaine's position by saying that with the sublime magnanimity of his incomparable greatness he had denied them the pleasure of supporting him in that convention. Desiring above all things party harmony and success, he had stepped from the certain ladder of his own laudable success that some other man might climb to power.

The chair then announced that the first presidential nominee of the Republican party was present as the guest of the Nebraska delegation. They wished to present Gen. John C. Fremont. This announcement was received with cheers.

Gen. Fremont was warmly greeted. After the applause and cheers had subsided he addressed the convention.

He thanked the convention for its enthusiastic greeting, given, he said, partly by the men and sons of the men with whom he had the conspicuous honor to be associated in the first opening campaign of 1856. He was glad to see the party moving onward and looking upon American interests from an American standpoint. The policy of the party had been a continuous one. Four years ago he had made the canvas of Michigan with Mr. Blaine. The same policy upon which the party stood to-day was then urged upon the people of that state. Had that election been successful we should have had a distinctively American administration. He trusted that this policy would soon bring to power the party charged with the solution of the great questions affecting labor, which are chief in importance to-day. It was not, he said, too much to say that the conditions of the country justified the belief that the result of the election would be favorable and successful to the Republican party.

JOHN C. FREMONT.

After the tremendous applause which followed Gen. Fremont's short speech had subsided, there were loud calls for Fred Douglass, who was seated by the side of Prince Roland Bonaparte, in plain sight of most of the delegates.

Mr. Douglass began his remarks by apologizing for being in poor voice. He hoped this convention would make such a record that it would make the leaders of the Democratic and Mugwump parties powerless to say that they saw no difference between the Republican party in respect to the class he represented and the Democratic party. He had great respect for one Democratic attribute: Fidelity to friends; its faithfulness to those whom it had acknowledged as leaders for the last forty years. They were faithful to the slave holding class during slavery; they were faithful to them during the war and the time of reconciliation, and they had been faithful to them ever since. They were faithful to-day to the solid south. He believed that the Republican party would prove itself equally faithful to its friends, and its friends during the war were men with black faces. Mr. Douglass then asked that the colored men be remembered in the platform, saying that they were now stripped of their constitutional right, and had to wade to the ballot box through blood. Mr. Douglass concluded: "Gentlemen, I speak in behalf of the millions who are disfranchised to-day." He was liberally applauded.

FRED DOUGLASS.

It was then stated by the chair that the national committee had decided to place on the roll the four uncontested Virginia delegates and the four delegates at large, headed by Mr. Mahone. Congressman Wise arose and vigorously condemned him, his party methods—everything, in fact, with which Mr. Mahone is now, ever has been or is likely to be connected with, and was followed by Mr. Mahone, who did much the same for Mr. Wise that Mr. Wise had done for him. The debate was ruled out of order.

The chair then announced a long list of secretaries, assistant secretaries, sergeants at arms, etc., for the temporary organization.

After the reading of the list of officers was completed and the band had played a medley of national airs, Mr. Horr, of Michigan, was recognized, and presented a gavel to be used

[Continued on 4th page.]

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—An explosion of gasoline occurred in the drug house of Bailey Brothers & Co., in Zanesville, Ohio, on the morning of the 16th, followed by fire. Morton Bailey was buried in the debris, and his body was not recovered. Abner Grayson, colored, and William Miner were fatally and several others badly injured. Henry Bauer and Jacob S. Meehan, students at St. Lawrence College, Mount Calvary, Wisconsin, were drowned in a pond near the college, on the evening of the 15th. Albert E. Pendy, aged 33 years, and Miss Lettie M. Strouse, aged 22, of Warsaw, New York, were drowned in Silver Lake on the morning of the 17th by the upsetting of a boat. Samuel Chaney, a farmer, was killed by lightning near Annapolis, Maryland, on the afternoon of the 16th.

—A wagon containing Isaac Loeb, aged 65, and his grand-daughter, Virginia Weinhold, aged 16, both of Stricklertown, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, was struck by a passenger train on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, at Robesonia, on the afternoon of the 16th. The girl was killed at once and the man fatally injured. A freight train on the Newport News and Mississippi Valley Railroad broke through a bridge on the Green river, at Rockport, Kentucky, on the afternoon of the 16th. Lum Coleman, a brakeman, was killed. Engineer Phil Carroll, Conductor J. C. Compton and J. G. Love, yard master at Central City, were dangerously injured.

—A west bound express train on the Northern Pacific Railroad was stopped by a danger signal and robbed, between Big Horn and Myers station, Montana, on the evening of the 16th. The robbers, eight in number, compelled the engineer, Sargent, to go through the train, while they robbed the passengers. Sargent was compelled to break in the door of the express car and crawl in first. The robbers followed and broke open the safe, taking out money. The conductor, Reaman, was compelled to keep in the rear coach. Shots were fired through all the car windows, and several persons were grazed by the bullets.

—Peter Murphy was fatally stabbed by Peter McCann, in Chicago, on the 17th. The fight was the result of an old feud. Lane Britton, the notorious Ozark desperado, who has been a fugitive for five years, and who is wanted to answer for the killing of eight men, was arrested in Mansfield, Ohio, on the 17th. In order to prevent lynching, a sheriff and his posse are guarding the jail. An unknown man was stabbed and killed in front of a saloon, on Clerk street, Chicago, on the morning of the 18th. Two men have been arrested on suspicion of complicity in the murder. The jury in the case of Joseph R. Banks and John Cockerill, on trial in Nashville, Tennessee, for the murder of Editor John J. Littleton, of the *National Review*, failed to agree, and were discharged on the 18th.

—The excitement over the gold find on the Lake Superior Iron Company's property near Ishpeming, Michigan, has broken out again. When the original find was made the shaft was filled up and work stopped until the company which was not authorized to explore for any metal except iron ore, could be reorganized. They opened the shaft again, and on the 18th the first blast in the bottom threw up high free gold bearing rock.

—One of the most enterprising of the newspapers of Buenos Ayres is edited by Winslow, the Boston forger. Since he became a citizen of the Argentine Republic he is said to have amassed a fortune of $500,000.

—Early on the morning of the 19th a party of Hungarians who had got drunk at a christening at Wilkesbarre, Penna., started out to mob the Irish inhabitants of Georgetown, a suburb of the city. A battle with clubs and stones ensued, in which a number on both sides were badly used up. Two miners, John McGlinn and Dennis Hanlon, are reported to be fatally injured. Six of the rioters are under arrest. The ringleader and a dozen others have fled to the mountains.

—A telegram from Altoona, Penna., says: The Pennsylvania Railroad Company officials conceived the idea a few days ago that an entire new engine could be built in less than twenty-four hours—the best time on record—which was made at the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, and accordingly, work was begun on the evening of the 18th. Twenty hours was the given time for the completion of the same. The engine was completed and turned out of the shops ready for use in sixteen hours and fifty-five minutes. It is "Class A," an anthracite, weighing 110,000 pounds, and will be used on the New York Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

—The loss caused by the fire at Dubois, Penna., on the 18, is estimated at $1,000,000. Two thousand persons are homeless, and Governor Beaver has issued an appeal for funds for their relief. The Governor will send tents at once for temporary shelter. Diehlman & Links, piano case factory in New York, was damaged by fire to the extent of $25,000 on the 19th. The flames extended to the box factory of Links & Cooling, and caused damage to the extent of $10,000. The entire loss is covered by insurance.

—An explosion of gas occurred on the afternoon of the 20th, in the Neilson shaft of the Red Ash Tunnel, at Shamokin, Penna. George Schmack was fatally injured and five others sustained dangerous burns. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

—John Garvey, who stabbed and killed his brother, William, at their home in New York, on the evening of the 18th, was on the 19th, held for trial without bail. In the Circuit Court at Winchester, Virginia, on the 19th, Judge Turner Ridemour, under sentence of death, a new trial, on the ground that Judge Clark's certificate of facts did not state Broy, the murdered man's name, to be William Andrew Broy, but Andrew Broy. The indictment charges William Andrew Broy. The seventy bills of exceptions taken by counsel for the prisoner were all decided against him. This will be the third trial, the former trials resulting in verdicts of murder in the first degree.

—The situation at Dubois, Penna., was unchanged on the 20th. Appeals for aid for the sufferers by the fire are meeting with generous responses, and provisions are being received in large quantities. The homeless have found shelter in the rink building and in tents at the fair grounds.

—Captain Linden, of Pinkerton's force, has arrested Express Agent Huber, of Sunbury, Pa., for stealing $29,600 from the Adams Express Company on August 20, 1886. The money was shipped from Philadelphia to Shamokin to pay the employes of the Mineral Mining Company. Six thousand dollars was in gold and the remainder was done up in packages of $1000 each. The money was found on the evening of the 19th in Huber's house behind the parlor mantel. Eleven thousand dollars was missing, and what was left had not been taken from the original packages. Huber was an old employe of the road. For the past few months he has been living extravagantly and this caused suspicion. While he was away from home detectives searched his house. Marks & Weiss, jewelers in New York city, have had their travelling salesman, Max Emanuel, arrested. He is charged with defrauding the firm out of $25,000 or $30,000 by rendering them fictitious bills of sale, and pawning the goods for his personal profit. A Kansas City jeweler is said to have received the goods on pawn or purchase. A. W. Wickes, ex-cashier of the Central National Bank in Troy, New York, was arrested on the 20th, on the charge of appropriating about $9000 of the funds of the bank to his own use. Otto Holdler, who is wanted in Germany for a number of robberies, was arrested in Allentown, Penna., on the 20th, by a United States Marshal, and taken to New York. Julius Vogel, a clerk in the Chamberlain's office of the city of Marienwerder, robbed the city treasury of 47,000 marks, on June 1st, and was arrested at New York on the arrival of the steamer Fulda. He was arraigned on the 20th, and agreed without demur to his extradition. He was locked up pending the arrival of the extradition papers from Washington.

—On the morning of the 20th Mrs. Josephine Marck, living in a tenement house in Allegheny city, Penna., administered strychnine to her three children, aged 7, 4 and 3 years respectively, and then swallowed a large dose of the poison herself. In less than three hours the two oldest children and the mother were dead, and the youngest in the throes of convulsions with no hopes of recovery. The motive for the deed is not known, but it is supposed to have been anger, because her husband had ordered a boarder from the house whom he suspected of intimacy with his wife. Mrs. Marck was 26 years old. John Att committed suicide in the jail at Birmingham, Penna., on the 20th, by hanging. Recently he stabbed and killed his wife and then cut his own throat, but recovered. He stabbed his wife because she wanted him to go to work and earn a living for their starving children.

—Four young men were laying a gas pipe in Thirty-second street, New York, on the afternoon of the 20th, when the banks of the excavation caved in and buried them. Patrick Cox, John Lenahan and a man named Potter were killed. Dominick Casey escaped. The trench was seven feet deep.

—The bulletin issued by General Sheridan's physicians on the evening of the 20th, says: "he is apparently progressing by steady, although imperceptible, degrees towards convalescence."

—P. A. Huber, the express agent, was arraigned in Sunbury, Pa., on the 21st, but waived a hearing and was committed to prison in default of $5000 bail. He has made a full confession to President Hoey, of the Adams Express Company.

—An east-bound freight train on the 21st ran into the rear of another freight train standing in the yard alongside of the St. Charles furnace at Columbia, Penna., demolishing several coal oil tanks, which took fire and were consumed, together with several cars of lumber and a building adjoining.

—A heavy thunder storm passed over the Wyoming Valley on the evening of the 21st. In Kingston the Delaware, Lackawana and Western depot was struck by lightning and badly damaged. The gasometer at the Presbyterian church was struck and exploded, but the resulting fire was extinguished by the torrents of rain. Several buildings in Edwardsville were struck by lightning, but no loss of life was reported. It was difficult to obtain particulars, as the telegraph and telephone wires were disarranged.

—Italians to the number of 150, working at the water works at Dover, New Hampshire, attacked Alphonse Smith, one of their overseers on the 21st. Smith got into a wagon, and, drawing a revolver, fired at the crowd, wounding two Italians. An 8-year-old son of J. H. Presley, who was standing in his yard, was struck in the head with a bullet and dangerously wounded. The wagon was then driven off and Smith escaped, when the crowd rushed upon C. Collins, another overseer. Collins faced the Italians with two revolvers and fired fourteen shots, but no person was hurt. Smith was struck with a pick, which penetrated his back, before he was rescued by the police. Smith and Collins were arrested. They claim that they acted in self-defence.

—A severe wind and rain storm visited Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, on the 20th. Houses were unroofed and fences and trees blown down. One span of the Green Bay, Winona and St. Paul Railway bridge was blown into the river. A despatch from Eau Claire, Wisconsin, says the enormous log jam 40 miles south of Chippewa Falls, now being gradually broken, has crowded back into the farm lands along the river and is sweeping away houses and barns, causing heavy damage.

—The jury in the Giblin murder case in New York on the afternoon of the 21st rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree. Michael Roach, of Staatsburg, New York, shot at his wife on the evening of the 20th. The bullet missed her and struck his daughter and broke her leg. Roach then shot himself in the breast inflicting a fatal wound. Family quarrels caused the trouble. Paul White, a lad of 10 years, died in New York early on the morning of the 21st ult., from the effects of a dose of rat poison, which he took on the 20th with suicidal intent. He had stayed away from school of late, and his father threatened to whip him. It is thought this led him to take the poison.

—Thieves robbed the passengers on the Wabash fast train between Logansport and Peru, Indiana, on the 20th. Three travelling men had their watches and $300 in cash stolen. The conductor and brakeman attempted to capture one of the thieves, but he escaped by jumping from the train which was running at the rate of 30 miles an hour.

—The bulletin issued on the evening of the 21st by General Sheridan's physicians showed a decided improvement in their patient.

—Another favorable bulletin was issued by General Sheridan's physicians on the evening of the 22d.

—The steamer Bertha which has arrived at San Francisco from Kurluk, Alaska, had on board three sailors of the codfishing schooner Isabel, which encountered a gale on May 1st and was abandoned two days later. The men took to the boats, but in a storm got separated. The eight skiffs which contained the nineteen men on board the Isabel at first divided themselves into two parties of four skiffs. After being out three days two of them went mad from the hardships endured and had to be put in separate boats, and soon were drowned. When another boat capsized, Captain Nickerson, on trying to save the lives of the men, was drowned, as were also the men whom he tried to rescue. It is believed that the men in two boats which got separated from the others were also drowned, making fourteen who lost their lives. The American ship Farragut sailed from Calcutta for New York, with a general cargo, 154 days ago. She has not been heard of since she sailed, and it is feared she has foundered. The Farragut is owned by Edward Lawrence, Jr., of Boston, and her cargo is consigned to W. B. Cooper, of New York. She was built at Newburyport in 1876, and is registered as 1549 tons burthen. Her crew numbered 22 men, most of them from Boston.

—Governor Morehouse, of Missouri, has respited Landgraff, who murdered his sweetheart and was to be hanged on the 22d, until July 13th, the date of the hanging of Maxwell, who killed Preller. The motion for a new trial in the case of Mrs. Sarah J. Robinson, convicted of the murder of Prince Arthur Freeman, has been assigned for a hearing on June 28th. Cooley Stone, a colored jockey at Coney Island, on the 22d shot and killed a bartender, named Miller, at that place, in consequence of a dispute about beer money. John J. Connelly was arrested for drunkenness in Gloucester, Massachusetts, on the 22d. The police had been looking for him for a year. He is charged with being connected with the murder of Thomas H. Lomasney.

—A despatch from Zacatecas, Mexico, says it began raining on the afternoon of the 19th, and continued all night and all the next day, and that at Selos 500 houses were swept away and a great number of lives lost. At Leon, the next city in size to the capital, it is reported that one thousand bodies have been recovered. At Lagon, about forty miles north of Leon, the loss of life and property are reported to be very great. In Springfield, Illinois, on the afternoon of the 21st, two and three-quarter inches of rain fell in an hour and a half. The sewers failed to carry off the water and cellars were flooded in all the lower section of the city. The spouting on J. M. Fitzgerald's wholesale grocery overflowed, turning torrents of water into the upper stories, stocked with tea and sugar. His loss is heavy. Awnings were broken down by the weight of the water. Crops in the vicinity are also said to be damaged. A heavy wind storm unroofed a number of houses in Litchfield, Illinois, on the afternoon of the 21st. A violent windstorm swept over the northern part of Selgwick county, Kansas, on the evening of the 20th, doing much damage to property and fatally injuring Frank Watt and his wife. The storm was about 300 yards wide and traveled three miles.

—A heavy gale set in at Grand River, Quebec, on the 20th. Boats fishing on the Miscou Banks were swept away, and, as far as can be ascertained, six men were drowned. Michael McMann and John Nichols were fatally injured on the 22d by a fall of rock in a quarry near Paterson, New Jersey. McMann died on his way to the hospital. Mrs. J. Morris Robinson and her two little daughters, aged respectively 2 and 3 years, were thrown from a carriage at Wilmington, Delaware, on the evening of the 22d. All were injured, the elder child fatally. Professor Williams, the aeronaut, fell from a balloon on the 21st, at Tolchester, Maryland, and in falling struck Henry Scales, severely injuring him about the back. Williams escaped injury, but was badly dazed when picked up. He fell a distance of about 45 feet.

—Lucius F. Warren, a Deputy United States Marshal, was shot dead at Lake Megantic, Quebec, on the morning of the 22d, by Donald Morrison, whom he was trying to arrest on a charge of poisoning. A force was ordered from Sherbrooke to capture the murderer.

—Two trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad collided near Schuylkill Haven, Penna., on the morning of the 22d. Engineer John Smith, of Philadelphia, was killed, and Fireman Charles Ettonger, of Pottsville, fatally scalded. Frank Hershey, of Philadelphia, a tramp, who was stealing a ride, had both legs cut off and died in a short time. A shifting engine on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad exploded at Keyser, Maryland, on the morning of the 22d, Joseph Bell, the engineer, was killed, and John McNabb, the conductor, and William Bayliss, the fireman, were fatally injured.

50th CONGRESS.—First Session.

SENATE.

In the United States Senate, on the 18th, the House bill for a representation of the Government Departments at the Centennial Exposition in Columbus, Ohio, was passed, with an amendment, in the nature of a substitute, appropriating $40,000. Several bills in the calendar unobjected to were passed, among them the Senate bill appropriating $250,000 for a public building at Oakland, California. A conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill was agreed to. The Senate then went into executive session, and, when the doors were reopened, adjourned.

In the United States Senate on the 19th, Senate bills were passed appropriating $100,000 to provide pneumatic gun carriages for the War Department; appropriating $500,000 for an additional fireproof building for the National Museum, and to regulate appointments in the Marine Hospital Service. A joint resolution from the House for the loan of tents and tent equipage to the Army of the Potomac for the Gettysburg reunion was passed. Adjourned.

In the United States Senate, on the 20th, Mr. Edmunds, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported adversely the Farwell bill directing the President to make proclamation prohibiting the importation of products of foreign States, in certain cases. A similar bill already passed the Senate this session and is pending in the House. A Senate bill was passed appropriating $50,000 for a public building at Staunton, Virginia. House bill appropriating $50,000 for the completion of the public building at Wichita, Kansas, was passed with an amendment increasing the amount to $100,000. After passing 92 private pension bills on the calendar the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. House of Representatives, on the 22d, a joint resolution was passed extending to the States of Florida and Louisiana the provision of act of May 14th last, relating to disposals of public lands. A conference report was agreed to on the Wichita Public Building bill, accepting the Senate amendment fixing the appropriation at $100,000. The Sundry Civil bill was finished in Committee of the Whole, reported to the House and passed. The Naval Appropriation bill was also passed. The General Land bill was considered. An evening session was held for the consideration of private pension bills. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House, on the 18th, bills were passed appropriating $50,000 for the erection of a public building at Brownsville, Texas, and $50,000 for the completion of the public building at Wichita, Kansas. The House then went into Committee on the Sundry Civil bill. After making considerable progress with the bill the committee rose. The conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill was agreed to. The Naval Appropriation bill was reported. Mr. Burrows raised the point of no quorum, and the House adjourned.

In the House, on the 19th, vetoes were received from the President of bills pensioning Elijah Martin and Dolly Blazer. A bill was passed for the erection of a public building at Statesville, North Carolinia, at a cost of $75,000. Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, offered a joint resolution authorizing the loan of tents and equipage to the Society of the Army of the Potomac, on the occasion of the Gettysburg reunion. The resolution differs from that offered on Monday in referring to the "survivors of the battle of Gettysburg" and not to the "two armies," and being therefore deemed unobjectionable by Mr. Burrows, it was agreed to. The Sundry Civil bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. Pending action the committee rose and the House adjourned.

In the House, on the 20th, a veto of a private pension bill for the relief of Elizabeth Barr was received. The Sundry Civil bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. An evening session was held for the consideration of bridge bills Adjourned.

In the House on the 21st, a conference was ordered on the Diplomatic Appropriation bill. The Sundry Civil bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. Pending its consideration the House adjourned.

How Talleyrand Lived.

"The sole depository of the entire tradition of the state," Talleyrand, even at the age of eighty, ate but one square meal in the day, his dinner, and every morning he required the menu of it from his chief. He would rise at 10, dressing himself even after the hands got rebellious, and half an hour later would have an egg, a fruit or a slice of bread and butter, a glass of water with a dash of Madeira in it, or perhaps only two or three cups of camomile tea before beginning "work." No coffee, no chocolate, and "China" tea very rarely. He dined at 8 in Paris, and 5 in the country, well and with appetite, taking soup, fish and a meat entree, which was almost always of knuckle of veal, braised mutton cutlets or a fowl. He would sometimes have a slice off a joint, and he liked eggs and custards, but rarely touched dessert. He always drank a first-rate claret, in which he would put a very little water; a glass of sherry he did not despise, and after dinner a petit-verre of old Malaga. In the drawing room he would himself fill up a large cup with lumps of sugar, and then the maitre de'hotel—Careme, no less—would add the coffee. Then came forty winks, and afterward he would play whist for high stakes. His senile eyelids were so swollen that it was a vast effort to open them to any width, and so he often let them close and "slept" in company that bored him. He still continued to call up his secretary at night and dictate to him through the closed bed curtains.

THE CANE AND UMBRELLA.

People Should Learn How to Carry Them on The Street.

"I have a scheme," he said, as he buttonholed a TRIBUNE reporter and backed him into a corner. "There's a mint of money in it, too, and it won't require much capital. I have had schemes before, but none equal to this one."

"What is it?" asked the reporter.

"What is it!" he exclaimed excitedly. "Why, sir, it is a school for the manipulation of the cane and the umbrella. But perhaps college would be the better term. Yes; I think that would draw fuller houses."

"What do you mean?" queried the reporter.

"I mean what I say," said the schemer impressively. "I mean to establish a school to teach people how to carry canes and umbrellas on the streets of a city. Did you ever give the subject of carrying canes and umbrellas any thought?"

"A little."

"Well, how many people should you say carried them properly?"

"About one in a hundred."

"Wrong, entirely wrong," said he of the gigantic brain. "I see you have not been much on the streets on rainy days. Sir, in this great City of Chicago about one man in a thousand knows how to carry an umbrella or a cane. Now, there goes a man with a nice little walking stick. See him? Well, watch him. About every four or five steps he swings that stick around, doesn't he? Is that correct? Certainly not. He keeps people dodging all the time to escape getting hit. That would do well on a country road, but it won't do on the crowded streets of a city. That man ought to take lessons in the manipulation of the cane. He doesn't know how to carry one without inconveniencing every one in his immediate vicinity.

"That's the way with them all. There's another demonstrating some subject to a friend. See him? The one who is emphasizing his remarks by bringing his cane down on the palm of his left hand? He has no thought for the passers-by; he is excited, and it is only a question of time—ah, I knew he'd do it! Pretty nearly knocked that man's hat off! Did you see it? Now, that man ought not to be allowed to carry a cane until he has learned how to handle it. You've had to dodge 'em yourself, haven't you?"

The reporter admitted that he often had to make wide circuits to avoid the man with the cane or the man or woman with the umbrella.

"Of course you do," exclaimed the schemer volubly. "We all have to. And there's one who is particularly dangerous. He grasps his stick by the handle so that it points up behind him at an angle of about 45 degrees. Then, when he gets under a full head of steam, he swings his arm rapidly. You've seen him, haven't you?"

"He generally catches you under the chin or in the eye when you're trying to pass him, doesn't he?" asked the reporter.

"That's the man. I'm undecided about him."

"Undecided?"

"Yes; I'm not quite sure whether the jail or the lunatic asylum is the best place for him. But at any rate he and his cane should be separated. They make a dangerous combination. It should be suppressed.

"Any more? Well, I should say there were. There's a man across the street who ought to be confined in an asylum for feeble-minded umbrella-carriers. See with what criminal recklessness he carries his closed umbrella? He grasps it about the middle, holds it horizontally, and swings his arm. That fellow," and the scheme grew excited again, "I will warrant to hit four persons to every block he traverses. Sometimes he'll hit the man ahead and sometimes the man behind. No one on the sidewalk is safe. And when he hits one he'll look daggers at him for being in the way; but he won't change the position of his umbrella. O, no! He'll carry it that same way even if he punches the President of the United States in the ribs.

"Another fellow much like him is the one who carries his umbrella under his arm with the point sticking out behind. You've seen him lots of times. He stands in the middle of the sidewalk and discusses some business matter with a friend. Just as you pass by he gets excited and turns so sharply that the point of his umbrella describes an arc ending between your third and fourth ribs. Still another carries his umbrella over his shoulder. And, by the way, would you like to see some one who carries his umbrella or cane properly?"

"Certainly."

"Well, just stand here and count. If you have pretty fair luck the thousandth man who passes will have the point of his umbrella toward the ground and neither so far ahead nor so far behind as to trouble any one who is passing him. But watch that it isn't too far ahead. You've probably seen the man who carries his cane or umbrella point down all right but some distance in front of him. You've probably got tripped up by it as you passed by before him."

"And how about women?"

"O, the proportion is about the same. About one in a thousand carries her umbrella or parasol properly—that is, as though other people had a right to be on the street."

"Well, that's all right," said the reporter, "but," somewhat doubtfully, "how do you expect to get them to attend your school?"

"Simply," he said, confidently; "very simply. I propose to have an ordinance passed prohibiting people from carrying canes and umbrellas until they have learned how to handle them."

"But will the Council pass such an ordinance?"

"Will it pass it!" he exclaimed. "How can it help it when it is to remedy such a crying evil?"

"How many people," asked the reporter, "do you think will be able to carry canes or umbrellas the first week after the ordinance goes into effect?"

"I have considered that," he said, thoughtfully, "but it is a difficult matter to decide accurately. I think that ten people in Chicago would be privileged. I won't be certain of that, though. There may be eleven. It's a great scheme. I expect to make lots of money out of it."

LORE OF THE HAIR.

Some of the Superstitions Entertained in Various Countries.

The belief that the hair, like the nails, must be cut at certain times only, and that it is unlucky to trim hair or beard at other times, is very old. Petronius says it must not be done at sea, lest a storm ensue, and forty blows were necessary to overcome the evil effects of such a deed in a Roman vessel. Propertius says the same; and Juvenal says the hair was only given us as a final offering to the gods, and should not be cut at other time. It was a bad omen even to dream of cutting the hair, as it portended shipwreck.

In Calabria, at the present day, the hair, like the nails, must not be cut on Tuesday, Wednesday or Friday. In England the old rhyme says:

Friday cut and Sunday shorn
Better never had been born.

And in Devonshire, as in many places in our own country, it must not be cut during the waning moon, and Friday is an unlucky day in Iceland, where it is said the one who cuts his hair then will die soon, and in Oldenburg, where it is then cut, "for sorrow."

The sudden loss of the hair, or a considerable portion of it, is also regarded in many places as unfortunate. In England it is said that loss of children, health or property will ensue. The attachment of the Chinamen for his queue is well known. It is regarded as a disgrace to have it cut off, as well as entailing bad luck upon the owner. This is the more strange since it is a mark of conquest imposed upon the Chinese by their Manchu princes.

USE CAUTION WHEN COMBING.

Combing is an act that sometimes must be pursued with caution. In Scotland it was thought that combing it by candlelight, or at night at all, would cause disaster to friends at sea. Many fear to throw away their hair when cut off or combed out. Ancient Greeks offered it to the gods, and Japanese present it as a thank offering for preservation at sea. Irish maidens of the last century hung their hair up before the shrine of St. Urbane, that it might be long and yellow. The Persian Vendad forbade the casting away of the hair or nails, as the devils would then gain increased power. The hair must be buried in a hole dug ten fingers deep, at a distance of ten paces from the faithful, twenty-five from fire, thirty from water and fifty from the sacred brooms, and then three circles drawn around it with a metal knife, and three, six or nine prayers said.

In parts of England it is thought imprudent to throw away cuttings and combings of the hair, or to leave it lying about. Some say if birds get it and build nests therewith, it will be fatal to the person from whose head the hair was cut. If the bird were a magpie, he would die in a year or a day. Others say it should not be burned, but buried, as the owner will return for it at the resurrection day. In Lancashire it is thrown into the fire, and if it burns up brightly it is a sign of longevity, the greater the higher the flame, but if it smoulders and burns slowly it is a sign of death. In Belgium it is thought that the witches will gain possession of hair carelessly thrown away, and thus acquire power over the former possessor of it. The Gauchos of South America fear to cast the hair to the winds, but put it carefully away in holes in a wall.

AS A REMEDY FOR DISEASE.

As a remedy for certain diseases, the hair is sometimes cut off, or the hair itself used medicinally. In Devonshire, England, if you have the ague, all you need to do is to cut off some of your hair and convey the disease to your next door neighbor by burying these locks under his door step. In Scotland, when a child was afflicted with boils, it was formerly a custom to cut off its hair and throw it in the fire, and thus compel witches to come and remove the disease. Irish peasants cut off the hair from the head of any one suffering from scarlet fever, and convey the disease to an ass by cramming the hair down its throat. In Hertfordshire, to cure the ague, peg a lock of your hair into a young oak tree, and wrench it from the head.

Mixed with nail parings and cinders, the hair was formerly used as a Scotch remedy for epilepsy, and, mixed with nail cuttings and hair from the eyebrows, it was a specific for convulsions. The Arabs believe that the smoke of burning hair taken from a Christian's head will cure any disease.

The hair is also used as a charm in Ireland. Women's hair is cut off, and locks of it made into bracelets, rings, etc., to be used as charms. Perhaps the custom of obtaining a lock of hair from any one for whom you have a regard rose from such a superstition. Witches were said to desire a similar token for evil purposes.

Some instances of divination by the hair have been given. In Westphalia, when a man first sees the new moon, if he finds a hair in his shoe or under his foot it is thought to be an indication of a speedy marriage, and the color of his wife's hair will be the fame as that found. The poet Gay records similar notions in England. There was a singular custom in ancient Greece connected with the hair. A bride must have her hair combed with a spear that had belonged to some one slain in battle, or that had been dyed with the blood of some one thus slain. This would assure her bringing forth brave sons.

Some weeds provide pasturage when they are young and tender; hence a flock of sheep turned on a field infested with weeds will do good service in not only eradicating the weeds but in converting them into mutton. By preventing weeds from seeding they will soon become extinct unless they are of varieties that propagate from roots.

Professor Brooks puts the diameter of the group of spots on the sun's disk at 50,000 miles, and says they are visible to the naked eye. They exhibit violent cyclonic action, electrical storms and auroræ

What If—

And yet, O brethren! what if God,
When from heaven's top he spies abroad,
And sees on this tormented sta[illegible]
The noble war of mankind rage;
What if his vivifying eye,
O monks! should pass your corner by?
For still the Lord is Lord of might,
In deeds, in deeds, he takes delight;
The plough, the spear, the laden barks.
The field, the founded city, marks;
He marks the smiler of the streets,
The singer upon garden seats;
He sees the climber in the rocks,
To him the shepherd folds his flocks.
For those he loves that underprop
With daily virtues heaven's top,
And bear the falling sky with ease,
Unfrowning caryatides.
Those he approves that ply the trade,
That rock the child, that wed the maid;
That with weak virtues weaker hands,
Sow gladness on the peopled lands,
And still with laughter, song and shout,
Spin the great wheel of earth about,
But yet O ye! who linger still
Here in your fortress on the hill,
With placid face, with tranquil breath,
The unsought volunteers of death,
Our cheerful General on high
With careless looks may pass you be.

NELL'S WIDOWER.

The waters of Lake George sparkled like diamonds in the sunlight, one August morning. Black Mountain towered toward the sky in grim majesty, while the hundreds of small islands that rose from the lake were luxuriant in green, velvety grass, waving trees and graceful bushes.

A young man dressed in a navy blue camp suit, with a white cap on his head, like those usually worn at this resort, sat lazily upon one of the boat posts, on the pier at the Lake View House, enjoying the superb landscape stretched before him.

His face was turned toward the lake, therefore he was entirely unconscious that a beautiful girl of seventeen was gliding toward him on t'ptoe, evidently bent upon mischief.

Suddenly a handkerchief was thrown over his face, which deft fingers proceeded to fasten behind his ears, while a gleeful voice exclaimed:

"There, sir, you are a blindfolded prisoner! Not a word now for your life! You are a doomed man, so stand up and come with me—quick, too, or the Fannie will be here before I get you off! Hark! there sounds her whistle at Bulton. She is just starting on her return trip, with that prig on board; but he won't find me. Oh, such a lark! But come, sir!" she added, slipping her hand through his arm. "I am running away, and I am going to take you along."

The victim seemed to enter at once into the fun, for he started off, after one startled laugh, without an effort at resistance, allowing her to lead him whither she would.

The young girl never paused, except to lift a light basket from the ground, where she had placed it before reaching him, but hurried away toward a small dock, made for entering rowboats; and around this dock plenty of comfortable boats were moored.

Approaching one which she had evidently prepared for instant use, she said, gaily:

"Now be a good John, and step right in without a word! There, take that seat, and do not speak—or stir, either—until I tell you to, for you have got to do just as I say, as Mary is not here to help you. Oh, my blessed sister! won't she rave when she finds that I have flown away and carried off her beloved with me! But never mind," she added, "it serves her right. She need not have entered into that matrimonial scheme with Aunt Jane. Just wait until I get this boat on the lake, and I will tell you all about it."

While speaking, the girl had seated herself in the centre of the boat, with her back toward the young man, and seizing two oars, with a fearless and experienced hand, she pushed away from shore.

So intent was she upon her rowing that she never looked around at her prisoner, who had quietly lifted the handkerchief, and was gazing at the back of her golden head and at her lovely profile, when she half turned, with a most curious expression in his splendid dark eyes.

After gazing a few seconds, he replaced the handkerchief, and with a smile resigned himself to the situation in silence.

"There, John, now I think we are safe, so while I row I will explain. That wise Mary of yours has leagued with Aunt Jane to make a match for me. I am just out of school, so will not be married yet. Auntie has a friend, a young man, rich, handsome, and all that bosh, who wants to be introduced to me. He came to Bolton yesterday, where he is going to stay a couple of weeks. He is coming over on the Fannie to be presented. But their plan won't work, for I won't be introduced. He is a widower. The idea of their picking out a widower for me. I won't have him. I don't like second-hand love. They worked hard to fix my hair and make me look well to meet him; but I slyly interviewed the housekeeper, and made ready for a picnic—cold chicken, cake, nuts and raisins, fruit, all snug in the basket at my feet. Then I spied you and carried you off for company. One don't want to picnic all alone, you know. I am going to the loveliest island, almost a mile away, and there we shall spend the next few hours. Won't they **tear?** Poor Mary will have to entertain his royal highness, Mr. Ensign, herself, since we will both be missing. You don't mind, do you, brother-in-law elect? I told you not to speak, but you may say just yes or no. If you say no, I will give you the biggest piece of chicken and cake in the basket. Speak—do you care?"

"Not I."

"John, you are a trump! But your voice sounds queer. Raise the handkerchief a little to breathe. I don't wish to smother you; but you must not uncover your eyes until I show you an island fit for fairies to live on. John, the Fannie is at Lake View; now just imagine the fun—Mary running all over, calling, 'Nellie—Nellie Isler! where are you?' and echo alone will answer; then, 'John, John, do help find Nellie, won't you? there is a darling!' and no darling will answer. Never mind, we will have a good time without her. Runaways always do. Stolen waters are sweet, you know. But I never stole a thing but you. Here we are. Easy now. I shall row up close to land, then you unmask, jump out, catch hold of the boat, and help unload. Isn't this splendid?"

Taking off the handkerchief quickly, the young man jumped over the seat to her side. As he did so, she raised her eyes, then recoiled so suddenly that she would have fallen overboard had he not caught her.

"Surely you are going to spoil our fun by falling into the lake, are you?" he exclaimed; then added, softly: "There, don't be frightened; it is all right."

"Oh, what shall I do? I am frightened. Who are you? How came you here?"

These words issued from her pale lips with a half-sob.

"You ask that? Why you brought me yourself, and called me by my name—John!"

"Oh, oh! I have made a fearful mistake. I thought you were a friend of mine—John Brownley. You were dressed in a blue suit just like his, and are just his size. I did not see your face, so I have stolen the wrong man."

These last words were uttered with a little hysterical laugh over her own stupidity.

"Exactly! I could have told you, but you forbade my speaking, and it was to be a lark, you know. But, come, let me assist you out."

"Oh, no. We must go right back."

"What! go back to be introduced to that widower?"

"Oh, dear, how stupid that will be. Yet I must go back, for I never saw you before. You were not boarding at Lake View?"

"No. I rowed over from—from the Mohican House, and was looking around a little, when you carried me off a prisoner, promising chicken, cake and other nice things. Now, after obeying every order, you are turning me adrift hungry. Is that fair?"

The young man asked this with a quizzical shrug of his shoulders, and as he turned beseechingly toward her, Nellie saw the handsomest face and hazel eyes she had ever met.

"You are in no especial hurry to get back, are you? That widower, by this time, must have joined in the search, and it would be too triumphant to find you so soon. Let us sit down in the boat and talk this thing over. But first let me assure you that I am a respectable gentleman—single, and off on a vacation, such as clerks usually take. My name is John Woodbridge. I felt quite lonely on the pier, and was wishing I knew some one, when you so kindly took charge of me and invited me to your picnic. I think you might let me stay."

"But I don't know you."

"Yes, you do. I just introduced myself. Introduction always made people acquainted. Lake George is not a formal place. Introductions here are sometimes omitted. Miss Isler. You see I know your name. You told it while rowing. Come, can't we have our picnic, and forget mistakes in the fun?"

He laughed good-naturedly as he spoke.

The laugh was infectious.

Smiles dimpled the rosy lips, then a gay laugh rippled over the whole face.

"Fun? Yes, it was. Jolly fun! Trying to steal Sister Mary's John, and stealing some other Mary's John, without knowing it. Oh, dear, it was absurd! But, yes, let us set our table and have our frolic."

"We might as well!" exclaimed John, as he sprang out, fastened the boat, and then politely handed ashore lady and basket.

I will not linger to describe that picnic. It did not take long to get acquainted. Gay laughs floated out on the breeze, as, seated on the grass, with a table-cloth spread before them, on which was heaped the contents of the precious basket, they chatted over the chicken, told jokes over the cake, pelted each other with the almonds, and after demolishing every good thing, they gathered up the cloth, stored in in the basket, and that in the boat, then set off on a ramble over the small island on which they had passed such a pleasant time.

After exploring every nook and corner, they returned to the vicinity of the boat, and sitting under the shade of the tall, old oak, they sang several songs, in which their voices blended delightfully.

At length Nellie looked at her watch, and finding it passed three, proposed returning.

"Blindfolded?" asked John, as she announced the time.

"No, indeed, what is more, you are not to be rowed, but must work your own passage. I shall play lady this time, I assure you."

So John rowed the lady to Lake View, receiving at parting what he wished—an invitation to call on her and be presented to her relatives.

Nellie was at once questioned about her absence, as all had been anxious over her strange disappearance.

Uncle, aunt, sister and John Brownley enjoyed a hearty laugh at her expense, as she told of her mistake and its consequence.

"I suppose you managed to entertain his royal highness, Mr. Ensign, without me," said Nellie.

"He never came."

"Never came! how did that happen?"

"We do not know; no word was sent, and the Fannie did not bring him."

"Strange! then I had picnic and fun for nothing."

"Yes; perhaps he will come to-morrow," said Mary.

"May heaven forbid! I shall not see him if he does," replied the willful Nellie.

That evening Mr. Isler went to Bolton to inquire after his friend. On his return he informed Nellie that circumstances had summoned him immediately elsewhere, as soon as he arrived.

So Nellie was free to enjoy herself in her own way.

Mr. John Woodbridge helped her in his way also.

He rowed over every day. Moonlight sails on the lake, tramps off after ferns in the woods, and excursions from one island to another, took up a good deal of time. Then lake trout abounded, and they must try fishing. Huckleberries were plenty on the shores, so they must go berrying. Then camps around had to be visited, and Huddle Bark had an ice cream and confectionery store, and that must be patronized, and so John and Nellie were constantly together, while the sister devoted herself to her beloved, and uncle and aunt were strangely oblivious to what was transpiring.

"Nellie," said John, one day, "as we all leave this charming lake to-morrow, let us visit our picnic island."

As the girl acquiesced, they were soon sitting under the oak that had sheltered them on that never-to-be-forgotten day.

"By-the-way, Nellie, what ever became of that widower?"

"He went home, I suppose, to New York," said Nellie.

"Where you will meet him next week," said John, sadly.

"I shall not. I detest the whole batch of widowers. I will have nothing to do with the prig. I told you so that day when I ran off with you, don't you remember?"

"Yes, I remember, Nellie; I shall never forget that blessed day. I then met the only girl I shall ever love. Did you know I fell in love then? Darling, I loved you from that first hour. We are going home soon, but we must not part until I know whether you love me a little in return. Do you, Nellie.

"Love you a little? No, sir."

"Oh, darling," exclaimed the young man, turning pale, as the emphatic "No!" so unexpectedly fell upon his ears, "do not tell me that I love in vain. I could not bear it. Will you not try to love me a little, after all these pleasant hours?"

"No, indeed," was the low reply. "I will not try to love you a little; it would be nonsense. Why, John, you ridiculous fellow, I love you now, but not a little. No, sir; a great deal—more, I half-believe, than you deserve."

"You darling," exclaimed the enraptured lover, as he caught her to his bosom and was about to kiss her willing lips.

But that kiss was not taken.

A sudden thought made him release her and say, hurriedly:

"Nellie, I have a confession to make before I dare take the kiss I long for."

"Then confess at once, you naughty boy, and be forgiven," said Nellie, archly.

"Darling, I did not give you my full name that day, when we sat in the boat talking over the mistake. I deceived you in a few things, so must explain at once.

"John Woodbridge is the first half of my name. That much was true. I am not a clerk, as I led you to suppose, but a rich man, in business for myself. But the worst remains to be told. Dearest, do not despise me, but I am what you detest—a widower!"

"John!" exclaimed poor Nellie, shrinking away from him.

"Don't do that, dear," said John, endeavoring to draw her back. "I married when only twenty, a young girl whom I truly loved. She was with me only four short months, when she died of pneumonia suddenly. After that I was lonely and sad for eight years. I did not go into society, being devoted to business. I had, however, two dear friends, who seemed ardently attached to a madcap niece. I had never seen her, though often with them, as she was at boarding-school. I often expressed the wish that we might become acquainted. A trip to Lake George was planned for all, and here we were to meet. They came, and I followed when business allowed, stopping at Bolton, from which place I was to seek them.

"One morning I rowed over in my blue camp suit, not expecting to be seen at that time, but to return, dress and appear on the Fannie in regulation style. As I was looking around on the pier, I was taken prisoner."

"Oh, John, can it be? Are you really—"

"Yes, really. I am John Woodbridge Ensign, that prig of a widower."

"And I did meet him, after all?"

"Yes, I explained matters that evening to your uncle's satisfaction. I also left Bolton for the Mohican House to be nearer you. Your friends all promised to keep my secret. Nellie, will you forgive and love me still? Come, dear!"

John opened his arms as he spoke, and as she glided into their embrace, she murmured:

"So I'll have to be a second wife, after all I have said."

"Yes, dear, but no wife, either first or second, could be more romantically or dearly loved. Do you not believe it?"

"Yes, John, I do believe it."

"Then you do not regret that picnic, darling? You never will regret it either; for did you know, my own, that you took a prisoner for life on that bright eventful day? I shall strive to make your life so happy that, though we live to be old and feeble, you shall never regret our picnic."

And she never did.

Choosing a Husband.

Husbands are not made to order; they just grow. To get a good one you have to know him when you see him. He may not look like the man your fancy painted, yet you will recognize in him the qualities that go to make up the reliable, enterprising, amiable man. As a rule women are not possessed of acute, business minds and are not as observant as they might be. One after another they will fall into the same open trap, just as though they were blindfolded or were impelled by some uncontrollable force. The majority of them seem to think they must marry, and all that is necessary is to find a man that is good-looking or rich. The average girl first takes a fancy to a pretty man, and thinks and dreams of his lovely hair, charming eyes, elegant dress, divine moustache and dove-like voice. She declares that he is too sweet for anything. This fever passes off in time, but too often it leaves a perverted taste. A dandy figure, swell manners, and clattering tongue are apt to even outweigh a good heart, industrious habits and moral worth. Even after marriage visions of the early ideal rise up to disturb the serenity and tranquility of the domestic scene. Better such an ideal had never been formed.

HOW POTTERY IS MADE.

Methods of Workmen in a New Jersey Establishment---Various Processes.

The fashioning of pottery from clay may, at first glance, seem a simple process. We have all, as children, made mud pies. The mud pie urchin is the potter in embryo. But when you know that the clay passes through thirty odd processes of handlings before the finished dish is produced, and that it may have received thirty of these handlings only to be utterly ruined at the thirty-first, and the proposition looks somehow different. The story of how a saucer is made is interesting. Imagine, in the first place, three heaps of stuff that look like ground chalk. These are china clay, flint and feldspar. They have already gone through certain processes of calcining, grinding, etc., before they reach the pottery, to fit them to the use for which they are intended. They are the potter's raw material.

These three materials are mixed in certain proportions, the formula for which is said to be a secret known only to the potters. When I was told this I remember marveling how it could have remained a secret so long when it was known to so many. Still I feel bound to believe it is a secret. Water is now added until the mixture is like thin cream. The cream or "slip" is then passed through a screening process by running it over "lawns" or fine cloths. The impurities are thus removed, and the cream—now containing pure potter's clay only—flows into a vat, from which it is pumped into the presses. These are canvas bags inclosed in shallow trays of wood. The water by pressure is forced through the meshes of the canvas, leaving the clay behind. When the water is all drained off the trays are opened, the canvas coverings thrown back, and the clay in "leaves" or cakes of the consistency and color of putty, are disclosed. These are rolled up and deposited in the clay vault until the superfluous moisture has evaporated. It is then submitted to the process of "wedging" or beating to expel the air, which if left in would cause the goods to blister during the firing process. It is then ready for the "presser" i. e., the man who shapes the dishes out of the clay.

The presser does this with the aid of a mold of plaster prepared by the mold maker, the most important and highest paid of all the pottery employes. These molds are of every size and shape, according to the goods to be produced. The most elaborate are those for sanitary use, called plumbers' goods. The hollow ware molds are made in three pieces—the two sides and the bottom. Hollow ware comprises ewers, teapots, sugar bowls, etc., as distinguished from flat ware, or saucers, plates, platters, etc. The saucer mold looks something like a small apple pie, the upper surface of which is modeled with the reverse form of the inside of the saucer. This mold is placed on a rapidly revolving iron cup called a "jigger," the presser takes a lump of soft clay, flattens it out with a blow or two of a plaster stamp until it looks like pie crust, picks it up and flops it over the revolving mold, where, with the aid of a curiously shaped profile instrument or tool, he instantly fashions the clay into the form of a saucer upside down.

A good workman with a boy or two to help him with the molds will fashion many hundreds of saucers daily in this manner. The mold with the saucer on top is then placed on a rack, where, by means of steam pipes, it is dried. The saucer is then taken from the mold, the edges trimmed off and the surface sponged smooth. It is then placed in the "green room" for a further drying process.

The man who makes cups is called a "thrower," and he exercises a little more skill and dexterity than the flat-ware presser in "throwing" the clay up into the proper shape. His "jigger" also is of a different form. After the cup has been shaped and dried it is turned in a lathe and then sponged, when it is ready to accompany the saucer to the "green room."

When the saucer is perfectly dry it is ready for its first or "biscuit" baking. A round vessel of coarse pottery, which looks like an old bandbox and is called a "sagger," is produced. White sand is placed at the bottom. Then the saucers are ranged in layers, each layer being covered with sand. When the sagger is full strips of common red clay, called "wads," are placed round the rim, and the sagger is ready for the kiln.

The kilns are about 20 feet high and 12 across, being circular in form. Their size is designated by the number of days it will take to fill them. The one I saw was called a 19 day kiln, because it would take one man 19 days to fill it with saggers. Eight men went at work at it, and it was filled in two days and a half. The saggers are placed in piles, called "bungs," 20 feet high. The "wads" serve to steady the piles and to keep out foreign substances, smoke and the like, when the firing begins. On the top of each "bung" an inverted sagger is placed for a like reason. When the kiln is full the opening is bricked up and the fires lighted. The crockery is subjected to a heat of 3,000 degs. Fahrenheit for from 48 to 60 hours. Then the fires are put out and the kiln allowed to cool for several days, when it is opened, care being taken not to let the cool air chill the contents suddenly for fear of cracking them.

The next process is that of glazing. The glaze is generally a mixture of water, flint, spar, paris white, clay, zinc, lead, baracic acid and soda ash, though sometimes other ingredients are added. In this mixture, looking like thin cream, the saucers are dipped, and after drying a short time they are ready for the "glost" kiln. The saggers used for this firing are glazed inside to prevent the porous earthenware from absorbing or "sucking" the glaze from the surface of the dishes. Care is also taken to keep the latter from touching, lest they stick together in the firing. This is done by means of pins stuck in the sides of the saggers, on the ends of which the rims of the dishes rest. The glost firing is about twenty-four hours long. Then the fires are drawn, the door opened as soon as possible and the contents removed to the ware house, where the rough points, or "stilt marks" left by the pins, are removed and the dishes, except such as are to be decorated, are ready to be packed for the market."

FASHION NOTES.

—In spring and summer fashions a host of details are borrowed from gentlemen's dress. There are narrow and flowing cravats, both plain and colored; plaited shirt-fronts, tiny jeweled studs, scarfpins, and linked buttons for throat and sleeves, with a close, high corsage. A lace frill, very closely gathered, is worn; this is copied from the masculine toilet of a former epoch.

—The sheer woolon goods imported for summer afternoon dress are French buntings and gauzes of various kinds. These are finished with fancy selvage, showing in solid costume, and in connection in some cases with fancy silks of iridescent sheen. A pretty pale-blue bunting was recently imported, in which the selvage was open in the pattern of a fringe, but bound at the ends with the usual narrow, corded selvage of goods. The gown was draped elaborately and caught up with long looped bows and ends of black moire ribbons. The basque was draped in shawl fashion across the front, showing the open selvage of the goods. Another gown of creamwhite grenadine was made over a skirt of cashmere lace, draped in copper silk and looped up with bows of moss-green velvet.

—The figured linen, batiste and cambric shirt-waists worn last year, or those boxplaited and made of plain linen or cambric, finished with brier-stitching at all the edges, will again be seen this season over skirts of various sorts. This is a neat, dainty and stylish fashion for neglige toilets for the morning, and therefore likely to survive until the autumn. Smocking will be used in their construction—either there will be a smocked yoke, the fullness below gathered into a narrow waist-band, or otherwise the upper portion of the bodice will be full and unshirred, and a smocked Swiss band will define the waist. Romanred and creamwhite flannel will also be used for Garibaldi and smocked waists, these adapted specially for the chilly days that invariably appear in midsummer.

—Quite the newest fans imported from Paris to London are of the very finest gauze, exquisitely painted with birds or flowers, such as Gloire de Dijon roses and winter roses in greyish white tints; these cover one side of the fan, and come to the top, where the fan is cut out, following the exact outline of the flower. The ribs are of sandalwood. Others are of ivory, worked with a serpent-like design in silver. All the parchment painted fans with Watteau designs, reproductions of the Louis XIV—XV period, are a la mode. The ostrich feather screen fans and all of that genus are going out of date, except perhaps the screens made of artificial flowers on a wired frame and enveloped in a filmy covering of white tulle, as though inclosed in a bag. These are new, and have been sold by hundreds but young girls are using a great deal the firm ravens' wing fans, each rib a stiff feather the exact color of the dress, with a bow to match. Very long streamers are added to fans.

—Although there are no decided deviations in the main lines upon which fashion is moving, there is an endless series of innovations in minor characteristics. Taking the single item of corsage, the styles are legion. Very often they are most effectively made of fragments put together with such picturesque effect that they outvie many a richer style made of a single material. When two or three fabrics combine to form a single corsage, the lining of the waistcoat is cut to begin with. This buttons snugly up the back, and upon the front of this is mounted, for instance, a plain velvet piece that points like a girdle in the immediate front. At each side of this piece are set silk-lined revers, or lapels of material of which the corsage is composed. Next to these come two more revers of plain silk or velvet again. All these revers narrow to an inch and a half as they reach the neck.

—Heliotrope is still quite popular. It is preferred to all other delicate shades for public promenading. Pale gray is also favored; indeed, all shades of gray are in good demand. Old-time ashes of roses and similar shades of pinkish drab are worn for dress and semi-dress occasions. Ecru and wood colors, tan, light browns and all medium cool and grayish tones are preferred to those that are more pronounced. So many inquiries have been made about the shades called Gobelin that it may be as well to state that they comprehend *all* dull, faded tints. Gobelin is not necessarily blue any more than Suede is necessarily tan color, although some authorities appear to have in some way arrived at this conclusion. What are known as Gobelin shades are taken from old tapestry of that name, and may designate either red, green, gray or blue, or, indeed, any of the tints of that material. They are exceptionally beautiful and soft, having the faded, mellow, blended appearance that is to a great extent the sign of value in these tapestries. Suede is by courtesy undressed kid color, which may be any shade from white to black. The folly, therefore, of so designating colors must be evident to every person of intelligence. Black is, as usual, prominent, especially in out-of-door dresses. Indeed, it is highly probable that it will be the most approved of all colors for street wear for a long time to come. The best taste commends it, and the best-dressed ladies wear it. White seems to be more in favor than ever before. It was said that white had reached the height of its popularity some seasons ago, but the present enormous demand for everything white has surprised even its most enthusiastic advocates. For all ages, complexions and occasions white seems to be one of the leading favorites, and for young ladies and misses' dressy and semi-dress wear it is preferred to all other colors.

Crafty men condemn studies, simple men admire them, and wise men use them.

HORSE NOTES.

—The Chicago stable has already won about $50,000.

All systems of betting are in vogue at Sheepshead Bay.

—John Murphy will be in shape to drive at Charter Oak.

—Oliver K. worked a mile in 2,24½, at Chicago recently.

—Manzanita, 2.16, will be shaped for a fast mile this seaskn.

—Irish Pat is about through with racing. His legs are shaky.

—Guy trotted the last half of a mile at Cleveland Friday June 8th 1.08.

—Silver Thread's 2.17½ was the fastest mile paced at the Albany meeting.

—Coldstream is now the property of the Hempstead Stable. Price, $2500.

—This is the sixteenth year of the existence of the Grand Central Trotting Circuit.

—W. R. Claypool, who trained Tyrant, died of consumption in California on May 26.

—The trotting stallion Star Duroc (record 2.25½) has his book full for this season at Elkton, Md.

—Doctor M. dropped into the 2.20 pacing list at Terre Haute recently by acquiring a record of 2.19¾.

—Charlie Myers drove E. Lister's Messenger Chief mare a quarter in 36½ seconds recently at Belmont Course.

—Dwyer Bros. now own the fast horse Brait, William Lakeland having bought him out of a selling race for M. F. Dwyer.

—J. F. Caldwell thinks of taking Parole all through the South and West next winter and exhibiting him at an admission fee.

—C. N. Payne sold lately to C. G. Frasier, of Liverpool, Eng., the bay gelding Joseph C., by Kentucky Prince. Price $1000.

—In his twelve years in the stud Electioneer has sired twenty-eight 2.30 performers, nine of which have records of 2.20 or better.

—Exposition Driving Park Association, Pittsburg, Pa., presents an $8200 programme for its summer meeting, which will be held July 17 to 20.

—The Waverly Driving Park, of New Jersey, offers two purses for July 4, one of $250, for the 2.34 class, and the other of $200 for the 2.40 class.

—Richard Ten Broeck, the famous turfman, has purchased a farm near Palo Alto, sixty miles from San Francisco, and is fitting it up as a residence.

—The Victoria (Australia Racing Association will give over $130,000 at the spring meeting this year, the Melbourne cup being worth over $20,000.

—A race for a purse of $2500 has been arranged between Harry Wilkes and Clingstone, to take place at the Cleveland (O.) Driving Park on July Fourth.

—G. H. Jones, of Audubon, Iowa, has bought, for $2000, a half interest in the brown stallion Dillard Alexander, sired by Francis Alexander, dam by John Dillard.

—The roan mare Sequel, by Strathmore, and the black mare Jett, by Kentucky Black Hawk, both dropped colts to Messenger Chief recently at the farm of Macey Bros., Versailles, Ky. The mares and produce are owned by George A Singerly.

—Second payment was made on all but ten of the 153 nominations to the Detroit Driving Club summer meeting. Belle Hamilton and Kitty Blackstone dropped out of the 3.00 class, David S. out of the 2.25 pacing class; Joe Braden out of the free-for all pacing class; Kate Alton and Flora W. out of the 2.40 class; J. Douglass and Libbie S. out of the 2.20 class, and Harry E. out of the 2.30 class.

—The killing of Jockey Cross at Jerome Park was followed on June 11th by the falling of the well-known jockey, Pope, from Elphin. Pope sustained injuries which will end his riding for a long time, and, indeed, at one time it was thought he would die. On June 12th the list of casualties were completed by the falling of King Troubler, Referee, Repeater and Harry Mann the last named horse breaking his neck and injuring his jockey, Mike Daly pretty seriously. As might be expected, such a succession of casualties has aroused a revulsion of feeling against steeplechasing, and there is talk of cutting it from future programme.

—The Chicago Stable was the largest winner at the meeting of the St. Louis Jockey Club. It won fourteen races, among them the Oaks, Charles Green stakes, the Cup, Directors' and Granite Mountain stakes, and $14,430. Crawford & Roche won the Futurity and Real Estate stakes and a purse race, making $10,220. J. B. Haggin won the Derby, three purses and $6690. The Melbourne Stable won the Vestal stakes, three purses and $6446. E. Corrigan won seven purse races and $4800. J. W. Guest won the Elwood, Percheron, Merchant's, Eclipse and the Turf Exchange stakes and $3570. M. Young won $3344 in second and third moneys. D. A. Honig won five purses and $2850.

—Harry Blaylock, the jockey, is suing Edward Carrigan, the race-horse owner, to recover damages for alleged breach of contract, by which the plaintiff was to render services to the defendant during the racing season of 1887 at a salary of $4000 a year, and an additional stipulated sum for the mounts or races in which he rode. Blaylock alleges that he rode fifty-five races and claims $595, and that the defendant owes him besides $2405 on account of salary. The defendant admits the agreement, and says that an accounting was had and showed he was indebted to the plaintiff $95; that the plaintiff agreed to accept $100 a month instead of the sum agreed on; that he violated the contract and did not ride at the weights as he had agreed; that he was frequently under the influence of liquor, which incapacitated him, and that the contract provided that drunkenness should be a cause for immediate dismissal and invalidate the contract.

Bowel disease must be guarded against among cattle at this season, as the young and early grass that may spring up is too much of a change from dry food.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, JUNE 28, 1888

during the convention which was made from the oak under which the Republican party was organized on July 6, 1854, in the village of Jackson, Mich.

A resolution congratulating Gen. Sheridan on the prospect of his recovery, and hoping that his life be preserved for many years, was carried by a rising vote during loud cheering, in which the visitors joined as heartily as did the candidates.

Adjourned until Wednesday noon.

THE SECOND DAY.

Chairman Estee's Brief Speech—Mahone Wins the Virginia Contest.

CHICAGO, June 20.—The day opened with a coppery sky. The weather was by far the hottest yet experienced. The air was as heated and humid as steam from a tea kettle.

It was a welcome relief to leave the torrid temperature on the outside to pass under the huge stone archway and thread the labyrinth of passes that lead into the auditorium hall. Here it was just cool enough for comfort.

Mr. Thurston rose and surveyed the throng through his gold rimmed glasses, his gavel fell, and at 12:33 the convention was called to order.

Stephen A. Northrup, pastor of the First Baptist church, of Fort Wayne, Ind., called for divine blessing of the proceedings in an eloquent prayer.

Several motions were made to adjourn, but they were withdrawn. The motion to receive the report of the committee or permanent organization was unanimously adopted.

When Governor Foster, of Ohio, stepped upon the platform to present the report he was heartily cheered. He named the following officers:

Chairman—Hon. M. M. Estee, of California.

Secretaries—The Hon. Charles W. Clisbee, Michigan; Michael Griffen, Wisconsin; William Ruell, Tennessee; Mr. Lynch, Pennsylvania.

Assistant Secretaries—Thomas J. Brogan, Tennessee; James Bisby, Minnesota; Henry M. Cooper, Arkansas; William Nelson, New Jersey; A. M. Monroe, Maryland; J. E. Wiley, Texas; C. M. Shinn, West Virginia; John E. Minier, Louisiana.

Reading Clerks—Henry Ballard, Vermont; Col. Clarkson-Lake, New York; Capt. David Lenning, Ohio; James H. Stone, Michigan; George M. Brinkerhoff, Illinois.

Official Stenographer—Gustavus P. English.

Sergeant at Arms—Charles Fitzsimmons, Chicago.

A few words of thanks from Temporary Chairman Thurston for the consideration shown him, a word of introduction for his successor, and the permanent chairman stepped forward, and in a short speech, clearly and distinctly delivered, assumed his duties.

At the conclusion of Mr. Estee's little address Mayor Roche, of Chicago, who was the first delegate to gain recognition, climbed upon the platform with a silver gavel in his hand, and in a brief speech presented it in behalf of the city to the chair. It was, he said, not silver alone, but of gold, emblematic of the bimetallic basis of sound national currency.

The appreciation that greeted the gift was expressed by prolonged cheers, and they were renewed when Delegate Charles A. Work, of Rockford, Ills., took his place and presented a gavel made from a desk in a tannery in Galena, and which "once belonged to that superb, magnificent, silent soldier, Gen. Grant."

The chairman in a few well spoken wodrs thanked the delegations for their gifts. This done, he laid aside the Michigan and silver gavels and proceeded to use that associated with memories of Galena.

Congressman Bayne, of Pennsylvania, submitted the report of the committee on rules.

The report, after an hour had been consumed in discussing it, was unanimously adopted, with considerable cheering and laughter.

No response was made when the report of the committee on credentials was called for, and Mr. Hoar moved a recess until 8 p. m.

A resolution was adopted expressing sympathy with the German nation in their double loss in the decease of Emperors William and Frederick.

A resolution expressing regret at the death of Gens. U. S. Grant, John A. Logan, Chester A. Arthur and Hon. Roscoe Conkling, was adopted by a rising vote.

The report of the committee on credentials was called for next, but it was announced that Mr. Hepburn, its chairman, was not with his delegation, and it was inferred that the committee had not completed its labors.

At 8:47 the chair again called for the chairman of the committee on credentials, and receiving no response, called upon the committee on resolutions. Mr. Harris, of North Carolina, responded that the committee would not be ready to report until the morning.

It was announced that the committee on credentials would report in twenty minutes, and one great shout arose for Foraker. A formal motion that he be invited to speak was carried by acclamation, and he received an ovation when he appeared upon the stage.

In the course of his remarks Governor Foraker said that while he could not predict who would be the nominee for president, he could define some of his qualities.

In the first place he will be a gentleman. That is so. That is saying a good deal, isn't it? In the light of experience I speak, of course. He will be a man of good moral character, and he will have some social standing in the community where he lives. As some gentleman has intimated here, he will be a loyal son of the republic.

Congressman Hepburn then read the report of the committee on credentials which has already been given.

Then came another debate on the Virginia delegate question. After several hours of talk, some of which was very spirited, a viva voce vote on the question of admitting the Wise delegates in the Second district was taken, and overwhelmingly carried.

Adjourned until 10 a. m. Thursday.

THIRD DAY'S WORK.

The Platform Adopted and Nine Nominating Speeches Made.

The convention was called to order Thursday at 10:05.

Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, chairman of the committee on resolutions, then rose, amid applause, and began to read the report of the committee. He read in a clear, distinct voice as follows:

The Republicans of the United States, assembled by their delegates in national convention, pause on the threshold of their proceedings to honor the memory of their first great leader, the immortal champion of liberty and the rights of the people—Abraham Lincoln—and to cover also with wreaths of imperishable remembrance and gratitude the heroic names of our later leaders, who have more recently been called away from our councils—Grant, Garfield, Arthur, Logan, Conkling. May their memories be faithfully cherished! We also recall, with our greetings and with prayer for his recovery, the name of one of our living heroes, whose memory will be treasured in the history both of Republicans and of the republic—the name of that noble soldier and favorite child of victory, Philip H. Sheridan.

In the spirit of those great leaders, and of our own devotion to human liberty, and with that hostility to all forms of despotism and oppression which is the fundamental idea of the Republican party, we send fraternal congratulation to our fellow Americans of Brazil upon their great act of emancipation, which completed the abolition of slavery throughout the two American continents. We earnestly hope that we may soon congratulate our fellow citizens of Irish birth upon the peaceful recovery of home rule for Ireland.

We reaffirm our unswerving devotion to the national constitution and to the indissoluble union of the states; to the autonomy reserved to the states under the constitution, to the personal rights and liberties of citizens in all the states and territories in the Union, and especially to the supreme and sovereign right of every lawful citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, to cast one free ballot in public elections, and to have that ballot duly counted. We hold the free and honest popular ballot, and the just and equal representation of all the people to be the foundation of our Republican government and; demand effective legislation to secure the integrity and purity of elections, which are the fountains of all public authority. We charge that the present administration and the Democratic majority in congress owe their existence to the suppression of the ballot by a criminal nullification of the constitution and laws of the United States.

We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection; we protest against its destruction as proposed by the president and his party. They serve the interests of Europe; we will support the interests of America. We accept the issue, and confidently appeal to the people for their judgment. The protective system must be maintained. Its abandonment has always been followed by general disaster to all interests except those of the usurer and the sheriff. We denounce the Mills bill as destructive to the general business, the labor and the farming interests of the country, and we heartily indorse the consistent and patriotic action of the Republican representatives in congress in opposing its passage.

We condemn the proposition of the Democratic party to place wool on the free list, and we insist that the duties thereon shall be adjusted and maintained so as to furnish full and adequate protection to that industry.

The Republican party would effect all needed reduction of the national revenue by repealing the taxes upon tobacco, which are an annoyance and burden to agriculture, and the tax upon spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes, and by such revision of the tariff laws as will tend to check imports of such articles as are produced by our people, the production of which gives employment to our labor, and release from import duties those articles of foreign production (except luxuries) the like of which cannot be produced at home. If there shall still remain a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the government, we favor the entire repeal of internal taxes, rather than the surrender of any part of our protective system at the joint behest of the whisky trusts and the agents of foreign manufactures.

We declare our hostility to the introduction into this country of foreign contract labor, and of Chinese labor, alien to our civilization and our constitution; and we demand the rigid enforcement of the existing laws against it, and favor such immediate legislation as will exclude such labor from our shores.

We declare our opposition to all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens, and we recommend to congress and the state legislatures in their respective jurisdictions such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies, or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market. We approve the legislation by congress to prevent alike unjust burdens and unfair discriminations between the states.

We reaffirm the policy of appropriating the public lands of the United States to be homesteads for American citizens and settlers, not aliens, which the Republican party established in 1862 against the persistent opposition of the Democrats in congress, and which has brought our great western domain into such magnificent development. The restoration of unearned railroad land grants to the public domain for the use of actual settlers, which was begun under the administration of President Arthur, should be continued. We deny that the Democratic party has ever restored one acre to the people, but de-

HON JAMES G. BLAINE.

clare that by the joint action of Republicans and Democrats about 50,000,000 of acres of unearned lands originally granted for the construction of railroads have been restored to the public domain, in pursuance of the conditions inserted by the Republican party in the original grants. We charge the Democratic administration with failure to execute the laws securing to settlers titles to their homesteads, and with using appropriations made for that purpose to harrass innocent settlers with spies and prosecutions under the false pretense of exposing frauds and vindicating the law.

The government by congress of the territories is based upon necessity only, to the end that they may become states in the Union; therefore, whenever the conditions of population, material resources, public intelligence and morality are such as to insure a stable local government therein, the people of such territories should be permitted as a right inherent in them, the right to form for themselves constitutions and state governments and be admitted into the Union. Pending the preparation for statehood, all officers thereof should be selected from the bona fide residents and citizens of the territory wherein they are to serve. South Dakota should of right be immediately admitted as a state in the Union, under the constitution framed and adopted by her people, and we heartily indorse the action of the Republican senate in twice passing bills for her admission. The refusal of the Democratic house of representatives, for partisan purposes, to favorably consider these bills, is a willful violation of the sacred American principle of local self government and merits the condemnation of all just men. The pending bills in the senate for acts to enable the people of Washington, North Dakota and Montana territories to form constitutions and establish state governments should be passed without unnecessary delay. The Republican party pledges itself to do all in its power to facilitate the admission of the territories of New Mexico, Wyoming, Idaho and Arizona to the enjoyment of self government as states, such of them as are now qualified, as soon as possible, and the others as soon as they may become so.

The political power of the Mormon church in the territories, as exercised in the past, is a menace to free institutions, a danger no longer to be suffered. Therefore, we pledge the Republican party to appropriate legislation asserting the sovereignty of the nation in all territories where the same is questioned, and in furtherance of that end to place upon the statute books legislation stringent enough to divorce the political from the ecclesiastical power, and thus stamp out the attendant wickedness of polygamy.

The Republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money, and condemns the policy of the Democratic administration in its efforts to demonetize silver.

We demand the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce.

In a republic like ours, where the citizen is the sovereign and the official the servant, where no

[Continued on opposite page.]

SPRING OPENING

—AT—

S.&A.LOEB

BELLEFONTE, - Pa,

New Goods!

The Spring and Summer Seasons will soon be here and we are glad that we can announce to our many friends that we have a larger and finer stock than ever. New Stock in every Department.

CARPETS!

If you want to buya new Carpet this Spring, come and see our immense line which we are selling at lowest prices. We have all grades.

-:-Clothing-:-

Our reputation in Centre County for selling only the best grade of clothing is an established fact. We never handle immitations or shoddy and our customers know what they buy. Have new stock and all the late styles in Clothing.

-Dry Goods-

We would respectfully call the attention of the Ladies to our Dry Goods Department. Our Stock comprises the new styles and latest novelties in cloths for Spring and Summer wear.

S.&A.LOEB

BELLEFONTE, - Pa,

1888.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Bellefonte	N W	R M Magee,
	S W	V J Bower,
	W W	O L Meek.
Howard Boro		A Weber,
Milesburg Boro		A M Butler,
Millheim Boro		Sam'l Weiser, Jr.,
Centre Hall Boro		J W McCormick,
Philipsburg	1st W	Jerry Sankey,
	2d W	Joseph Riley,
	3d W	Jackson Gorton,
Unionville Boro		J C Smith,
Benner twp		Cornelius Hazle,
Boggs twp	N P	Geo Brown,
do	W P	T F Adams,
do	E P	H L Barnhart,
Burnside twp		Wm Hipple,
College twp		Geo Roan,
Curtin twp		David Brickley,
Ferguson twp	E P	D W Miller,
do	W P	Sam'l Harpster, Jr.,
Gregg twp	S P	Wm Hanna,
do	N P	Wm Loose,
Haines twp	E P	J H Orndorf,
do	W P	Calvin Weaver,
Half Moon twp		J H Griffin,
Harris twp		C C Meyer,
Howard tw		Geo D Johston,
Huston twp		Wm Irvin
Liberty twp		D W Herring,
Marion twp		John S Hoy,
Miles twp		James J Gramley,
Patton twp		P A Sellers
Penn twp		Jacob S Meyer,
Potter twp	N P	Jno W Conley,
do	S P	W W Spangler,
Rush twp,	S P	Jno Kennedy,
do	N P	Orrin Vail,
Snow Shoe	W P	Frank Tulberty,
do	E P	J S Ewing,
Spring twp		Perry Gentzel,
Taylor twp		Wm T Hoover,
Walker twp		A G Kreamer,
Worth twp		Levi Reese,
Union twp		Aaron Fahr.

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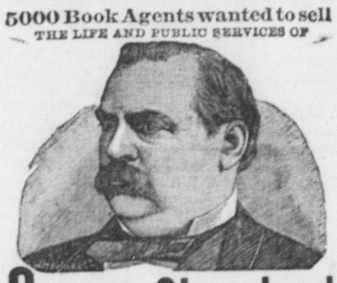

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Minnesota Leads the World

With her stock, dairy and grain products. 2,000,000 acres fine timber, farming and grazing lands, adjacent to railroad, for sale cheap on easy terms. For maps, prices, rates, etc., address J. Bookwalter, Land Commissioner, or C. H. Warren, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn. Ask for Book H. ST. PAUL MINNEAPOLIS MANITOBA RAILWAY

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When do you start? Where from? How many in your party? What amount of freight or baggage have you? What route do you prefer? Upon receipt of an answer to the above questions you will be furnished, free of expense, with the lowest rates, also maps, time tables, pamphlets, or other valuable information which will save trouble, time and money. Agents will call in person where necessary. Parties not ready to answer above questions should cut out and preserve this notice for future reference. It may become useful. Address C. H. WARREN, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn., or S. L. WARREN, General Eastern Agent, 287 Broadway, New York.
Send for new map of Northwest.

GO WEST. 18,000,000 acres of the Montana Indian Reservation just opened for settlement near Great Falls, Ft. Benton, Assiniboine and Glasgow, consisting of rich mineral and coal districts, grazing and farm lands of the very highest quality. The opportunities for making money here are greater than any where else in the United States. This is the time to go and secure your location. For rates, maps, or other information, Address, C. H. WARREN, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. P., M. & M. Ry., St. Paul Minn.

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to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock! Steady employment guaranteed. SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Apply at once, stating age. Chase Brothers Company, (Refer to this paper.) ROCHESTER, N.Y.

GOING WEST.

The general interest that has been taken in the opening of the Montana Indian Reservation is shown by the large number of people who have already gone to Great Falls to investigate the mineral and agricultural resources of that wonderful country. The low excursion rate announced by C. H. Warren, Gen. Pass. Agent of the St. Paul Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway, makes the expense of exploring this country merely nominal, and will undoubtedly result in a still larger number following.

WATER! WATER!

Plenty of it for every body-allow me to draw the attention of everybody interested in having plenty of good water I will have my drilling machine in the neighborhood of Centre Hall, within 15 days and any one who wishes to have a well drilled, can address me here for the next ten days, after that Centre Hall Pa.

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Has had many years experience Terms reasonable; satisfaction guaranteed.

GO WEST.

No portion of the United States to-day offers as many opportunities for making money as can be found at Great Falls, Mont., and on the reservation just opened in business, mining, stock-raising or farming. Rates, maps particulars will be furnished by C. H. Warren, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. P. M. & M. Ry, St. Paul, Minn.

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N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir is a positive cure for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping-Cough, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Influenza, Spitting Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Lung Fever, Pleurisy, and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. As an Expectorant it has no equal. Consumption has been cured times without number by its timely use. It heals the ulcerated surfaces, and cures when all other remedies fail. Fifty-six years of constant use has proven its virtues. Every family should keep it in the house. Sold everywhere. Henry, Johnson & Lord, Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters are a sure cure for Costiveness, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Diseases of the Kidneys, Torpid Liver, Rheumatism, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Apoplexy, Palpitations, Eruptions and Skin Diseases. Keep the Stomach, Bowels, and Digestive Organs in good working order, and perfect health will be the result. Ladies and others subject to Sick Headache will find relief and permanent cure by the use of these Bitters. Being tonic and mildly purgative they purify the blood. Price 25 cts. per bottle. For sale by all dealers in medicine. Henry, Johnson & Lord, Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

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Arnica and Oil Liniment for Man and Beast. The best external remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Sciatica, Backache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. It is a safe, sure, and effectual Remedy for Galls, Strains, Scratches, Sores, &c., on Horses. One trial will prove its merits. It effects are in most cases instantaneous. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts. per bottle. Sold everywhere.

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NOTICE, to the General Public!

We having purchased the entire stock and good will of

H. K. HICKS & BRO.,

are now ready and hope to receive your patronage. Our intentions are to do business fairly and treat everybody alike, and do not intend to be undersold. We carry the

LARGEST STOCK,

and have added largely to the present stock.

Call and see us and we will treat you well,

H. A. McKEE & BRO.,

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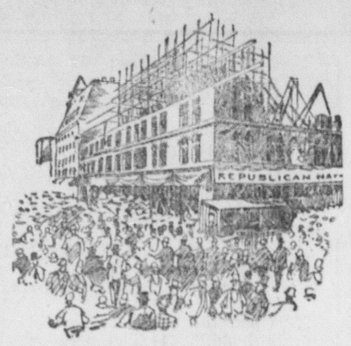

CORNER OF CONVENTION HALL.

power is exercised except by the will of the people, it is important that the sovereign—the people—should possess intelligence. The free school is the promoter of that intelligence which is to preserve us a free nation; therefore, the state or nation, or both combined, should support free institutions of learning sufficient to afford to every child growing up in the land the opportunity of a good common school education.

We earnestly recommend that prompt action be taken by congress in the enactment of such legislation as will best secure the rehabilitation of our American merchant marine, and we protest against the passage by congress of a free ship bill, as calculated to work injustice to labor by lessening the wages of those engaged in preparing materials as well as those directly employed in our ship yards. We demand appropriations for the early rebuilding of our navy; for the construction of coast fortifications and modern ordnance and other approved modern means of defense for the protection of our defenseless harbors and cities; for the payment of just pensions to our soldiers; for necessary works of national importance in the improvement of harbors and the channels of internal, coastwise and foreign commerce; for the encouragement of the shipping interests of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific states, as well as for the payment of the maturing public debt. This policy will give employment to our labor, activity to our various industries, increases the security of our country, promote trade, open new and direct markets for our produce, and cheapen the cost of transportation. We affirm this to be far better for our country than the Democratic policy of loaning the government's money without interest to "pet banks."

The conduct of foreign affairs by the present administration has been distinguished by its inefficiency and its cowardice. Having withdrawn from the senate all pending treaties effected by Republican administration for the removal of foreign burdens and restrictions upon our commerce, and for its extension into better markets, it has neither effected nor proposed any others in their stead. Professing adherence to the Monroe doctrine, it has seen with idle complacency the extension of foreign influence in Central America and of foreign trade everywhere among our neighbors. It has refused to charter, sanction or encourage any American organization for constructing the Nicaragua canal, a work of vital importance to the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, and of our national influence in Central and South America, and necessary for the development of trade with our Pacific territory, with South America and with the islands and further coasts of the Pacific ocean.

We arraign the present Democratic administration for its weak and unpatriotic treatment of the fisheries question, and its pusillanimous surrender of the essential privileges to which our fishing vessels are entitled in Canadian ports under the treaty of 1818, the reciprocal maritime legislation of 1830 and the comity of nations, and which Canadian fishing vessels receive in the ports of the United States. We condemn the policy of the present administration and the Democratic majority in congress toward our fisheries as unfriendly and conspicuously unpatriotic, and as tending to destroy a valuable national industry and an indispensable resource of defense against a foreign enemy.

"The name of American applies alike to all citizens of the republic, and imposes upon all alike the same obligation of obedience to the laws. At the same time that citizenship is and must be the panoply and safeguard of him who wears it, and protect him, whether high or low, rich or poor, in all his rights. It should and must afford him the protection at home and follow and protect him abroad, in whatever land he may be on a lawful errand."

The men who abandoned the Republican party in 1884 and continue to adhere to the Democratic party have deserted not only the cause of honest government, of sound finance, of freedom or purity of the ballot, but especially have deserted the cause of reform in the civil service. We will not fail to keep our pledges because they have broken theirs or because their candidate has broken his. We therefore repeat our declaration of 1884, to wit: "The reform of the civil service auspiciously begun under the Republican administration should be completed by the further extension of the reform system already established by law to all the grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all executive appointments, and all laws at variance with the object of existing reform legislation should be repealed, to the end that the dangers to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided."

The gratitude of the nation to the defenders of the Union cannot be measured by laws. The legislation of congress should conform to the pledge made by a loyal people, and be so enlarged and extended as to provide against the possibility that any man who honorably wore the Federal uniform shall become an inmate of an almshouse or dependent upon private charity. In the presence of an overflowing treasury it would be a public scandal to do less for those whose valorous service preserved the government. We denounce the hostile spirit shown by President Cleveland in his numerous vetoes of measures for pension relief, and the action of the Democratic house of representatives in refusing even a consideration of general pension legislation.

In support of the principles herewith enunciated, we invite the co-operation of patriotic men of all parties, and especially of all workingmen, whose prosperity is seriously threatened by the free trade policy of the present administration.

Mr. Marine, of Maryland, moved that the report be adopted by a rising vote. Mr. Horr, of Michigan, seconded the motion, and it was enthusiastically done.

The next order of business was the call of states for nominations to the presidency.

When California was called Mr. Hymond said that California's preference for Blaine was well known, and asked that that state be passed for the present.

Mr. Warner, of Connecticut, when that state was called, rose and without further remarks placed Hon. Joseph Hawley in nomination.

When Leonard Swett, of Illinois, stepped upon the platform he was greeted by a shout. Mr. Swett in a long and eloquent speech named Judge Walter T. Gresham, of Illinois. He was liberally applauded, and was seconded by Mr. Davis, of Minnesota, John R. Lynch, of Mississippi, Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Rector, of Texas.

Indiana was called next and ex-Governor Porter mounted the platform, and in a speech which was applauded to the echo placed in nomination Gen. Benjamin Harrison. He said he voiced the unanimous and earnest sentiment of the Indiana delegation when he nominated Mr. Harrison.

The convention then took a recess until 3 p. m.

THURSDAY'S SECOND SESSION.

The delegates were not ready for business before 3:20.

After some discussion of the distribution of tickets to the old soldiers, Delegate Ferrell, of Texas, rose and seconded the nomination of Gen. Harrison, and was followed by J. H. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, who also spoke for the Indiana man.

Iowa was next on the roll and the hall was filled with cheers when Congressman Hepburn appeared in behalf of the delegation from that state, and named as her choice for the presidency Senator William B. Allison.

New York was the next state to present a candidate, and Senator Frank Hiscock looked very handsome as he named Chauncey M. Depew. Senator Hiscock made one of the finest speeches of the day, and was applauded to the echo. Hartley, of Minnesota, seconded Mr. Depew and pledged a 50,000 majority from his state if Depew was placed in nomination.

Robert E. Frazer rose when Michigan was called and, amid shouts of "What's the matter with Alger? Oh he's all right," told the convention the record and achievements of Russell A. Alger, who was, he said, Michigan's favorite son. Charles J. Noyes, of Massachusetts; Patrick Eagan, of Nebraska, the ex-president of the Irish national league; Mr. Estes, of North Carolina; and L. F. Eggers, of Arizona, also spoke briefly in support of Mr. Alger.

There was a scene of enthusiasm when Ohio was called. Governor Foraker presented Gen. Hastings, of Harrisburg, Pa., who spoke for Ohio, and nominated John Sherman. Gen. Hastings delivered his address in fine form, and was frequently interrupted by applause, which increased when Governor Foraker stepped forward to second the nomination. Professor John M. Langston, of Virginia, and Mr. Anson, of North Carolina, also spoke for Mr. Sherman.

Charles Emory Smith, editor of The Philadelphia Press, next rose. He nominated Edward H. Fitler, the present mayor of Philadelphia. There were no seconding speeches.

Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, then nominated Governor Rusk in a speech which was well received.

The convention then adjourned until Friday.

FOURTH DAY'S WORK.

Two Ballots Taken—Depew and Fitler Withdrawn from the Race.

Two ballots were taken on the fourth day. Two sessions were held. During the evening session Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, made a short speech withdrawing from the race. Mayor Fitler, of Philadelphia, also left the track. The ballots resulted as follows:

First Ballot—Sherman, 229; Gresham, 114; Depew, 99; Alger, 84; Hawley, 13; Harrison, 79; Allison, 72; Ingalls, 28; Phelps, 25; Rusk, 25; Fitler, 24; Blaine, 33.

Second Ballot—Sherman, 249; Alger, 116; Gresham, 107; Depew, 99; Harrison, 91; Allison, 73; Ingalls, 16; Phelps, 18; Rusk, 20; Blaine, 33; Lincoln, 3; McKinley, 33.

After the evening session had adjourned the audience yelled for Bob Ingersoll, who mounted the stage and began a speech. After speaking for some time he said: "I am in favor of the nomination of Walter Q. Gresham." He was interrupted by shouts of approval and dissent, and was finally obliged to leave the stage.

FIFTH DAY'S WORK.

Two More Ballots Taken—Adjourned Until Monday.

The convention was not called to order until some time after 10 o'clock. Two ballots were taken during the morning session with the following result:

Fourth Ballot—Sherman, 235; Gresham, 98; Alger, 135; Harrison, 217; Allison, 88; Blaine, 42; McKinley, 11.

Fifth Ballot—Sherman, 224; Gresham, 87; Alger, 142; Harrison, 213; Allison, 99; Blaine, 48; McKinley, 14.

The second session was devoted to no particular business, and an adjournment until Monday was taken shortly after the convention was called to order.

SIXTH AND LAST DAY.

The Convention Makes Its Nominations and Adjourns Sine Die.

Monday was the last day of the Republican convention of 1888. Three more ballots were taken for the presidential nominee, resulting in the choice of Gen. Ben. Harrison, of Indiana. One ballot only was necessary to decide the tail of the ticket, and Levi P.

BEN HARRISON.

Morton, of New York, was nominated for the vice presidency.

Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, read to the convention the following cablegrams:

EDINBURGH, June 24.

To Boutelle and Manley, Maine delegation, Chicago:

Earnestly request all my friends to respect my Paris letter. BLAINE.

EDINBURGH, June 25.

To Boutelle and Manley, Maine delegation, Chicago:

I think I have a right to ask my friends to respect my wishes and refrain from voting for me. Please make this and former dispatch public promptly. JAMES G. BLAINE.

Following are summaries of the presidential ballots:

Sixth Ballot—Sherman, 344; Harrison, 231; Alger, 137; Gresham, 29; Allison, 73; Blaine, 40; McKinley, 12; Foraker, 1; Fred Grant, 1.

Seventh Ballot—Harrison, 278; Sherman, 261; Alger, 120; Gresham, 91; Allison, 76; McKinley, 16; Blaine, 15; Lincoln, 2; Foraker, 1; Haymond, 1.

Eighth and Last Ballot—Necessary for a choice, 417. Harrison, 544; Sherman, 118; Alger, 100; Gresham, 59; Blaine, 5; McKinley, 4.

Immediately after the taking of the eighth ballot a motion to make Mr. Harrison's nomination unanimous was made and seconded by many speeches, by prominent delegates. It was carried amid intense enthusiasm.

The roll of the states was then called for nominations for the vice presidency.

The Kentucky delegation spoke through Delegate Denny, who presented the name of W. O. Brady, of that state. He was seconded by Albert Griffin, of Kansas; Warner, of Alabama; Houcks, of Tennessee; Locke, of Georgia, and Atkinson, of Michigan.

Mr. Sewell, of New Jersey, then placed in nomination Mr. William Walter Phelps. The convention then took a recess until 6 p. m.

When the evening session was called to order, Mr. Griggs, of New Jersey, seconded Mr. Phelps's nomination. Messrs. Gibson, of Ohio, and Boutelle, of Maine, also seconded Mr. Phelps.

When New York was called, Senator Warner Miller arose, and presented the name of Levi P. Morton, of New York.

Mr. Speers, of North Carolina; Mr. Gage, of California; Governor Foster, of Ohio; Mr. Oliver, of South Carolina; Mr. Hallowell, of

Mr. McElwee, of Tennessee, in a brief speech, presented the name of William R. Moore, of that state, as a nominee for the vice presidency. He was seconded by Mr. Chandler, of Mississippi. The convention then proceeded to ballot, with the following result:

First and Only Ballot for the Vice Presidential Nomination—Morton, 519; Phelps, 119; Bradley, 103; scattering, 12.

Mr. Moore withdrew his own name before the balloting began.

The nomination of Mr. Morton was made unanimous.

Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, presented the following resolution, which he wanted added to the platform:

The first concern of all good governments is the virtue and sobriety of the people and the purity of their homes. The Republican party cordially sympathizes with all wise and well directed efforts for the promotion of temperance and morality.

It created a great deal of animated discussion, but was finally adopted, whereupon the convention adjourned sine die.

DON'T SCOLD

a man for groaning when he has Rheumatism or Neuralgia. The pain is simply awful. No torture in the ancient times was more painful than these twin diseases. But—oughtn't a man to be blamed if, having Rheumatism or Neuralgia, he wont use Ath-lo-pho-ros, when it has cured thousands who have suffered in the same way? It has cured hundreds after physicians have pronounced them incurable.

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For the townships of Benner, Patton and Spring—Monday, June 18.

For the townships of Howard, Curtin, Liberty, and Howard borough—Tuesday, June 19.

For the townships of Marion, Walker, Boggs and Milesburg borough—Wednesday, June 20.

For the townships of Union, Burnside, Snow Shoe and Unionville borough—Thursday, June 21.

For the townships of Harris, College, Ferguson and Half Moon—Monday, June 25.

For the townships of Potter, Gregg, and Centre Hall borough—Tuesday, June 26.

For the townships of Miles, Penn, Haines, and Millheim borough—Wednesday, June 27.

For Bellefonte borough—Thursday, June 28.

Assessors are required to be present and have their transcript with them.

J. C. HENDERSON,
M. S. FIEDLER, } Commissioners.
JOHN D. DECKER,
ATTEST: W. R. MATTERN, Clerk.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

Notice is hereby given to all persons using the path leading through my fields, from Tusseyville to Zion Evangelical church, that any deviation from said path or forming of paths, will be prosecuted as trespass to the full extent of the law.

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JOHN LEE, tenant.
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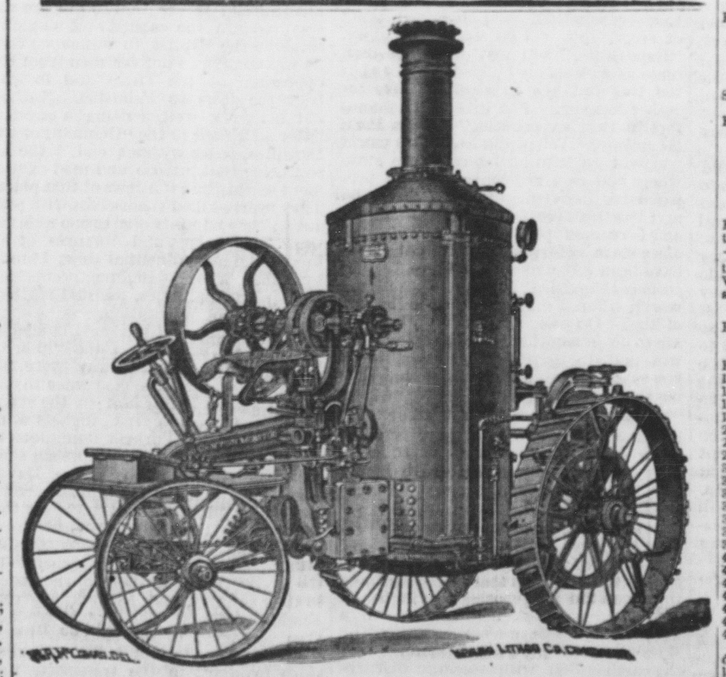

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WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia		11 25 p m
"	Harrisburg		3 30 a m
"	Montandon		5 36 a m
"	Williamsport		7 10 a m
"	Jersey Shore		7 35 a m
"	Lock Haven		7 58 a m
"	Renovo		8 55 a m
	arr at Erie		2 50 p m
NEWS EXPRESS leaves	Philadelphia		4 20 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	8 10 a m
"	"	Montandon	10 12 a m
"	"	Williamsport	11 10 a m
"	arr at	Lock Haven	12 10 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia		7 40 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	11 25a m
"	"	Montandon	1 14 a m
"	arr at	Williamsport	2 15 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	3 30 p m
"	"	Renovo	4 30 p m
"	"	Kane	8 35 p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia		11 50 p m
"	"	Harrisburg	3 45 p m
"	"	Montandon	5 54 p m
"	"	Williamsport	7 10 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	8 02 p m
"	arr at	Renovo	9 00 p m
	(Sunday Train.		
SUNDAY MAIL leaves	Philadelphia		4 30 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	7 40 a m
"	"	Montandon	9 37 a m
"	"	Williamsport	10 40 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 54 a m
"	arrives	Renovo	12 50 pm

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP. leaves	Lock Haven		7 05 a m
"	"	Jersey Shore	7 35 a m
"	"	Williamsport	8 15 a m
"	"	Montandon	9 17 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	11 30 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	3 15 p m
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Kane		6 25 a m
"	"	Renovo	10 20 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 15 a m
"	"	Williamsport	12 20 p m
"	"	Montandon	1 22 p m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	3 15 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	6 50 p m
RENOVO AC'N leaves	Renovo		4 05 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	5 05 p m
"	"	Williamsport	6 20 p m
"	"	Montandon	7 23 p m
"	arrives at	Harrisburg	9 30 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	4 25 a m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs also on Sunday.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie		2 45 p m
"	"	Renovo	11 00 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 58 p m
"	"	Williamsport	1 25 a m
"	"	Montandon	2 27 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	4 30 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	8 25 a m

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P M	A. M.	A. M.			A M	P. M.	P M
1 30	10 15	5 50		Montandon	9 10	1 10	5 45
1 40	10 25	6 15		Lewisburg	9 00	12 55	5 35
1 48		6 24		Biehl	8 51		5 26
1 55		6 30		Vicksburg	8 45		5 20
2 05		6 41		Mifflinburg	8 35		5 08
2 20		6 56		Millmont	8 22		4 53
2 30		7 05		Laurelton	8 13		4 43
3 03		7 40		Paddy Mountain	7 40		4 08
3 15		7 52		Coburn	7 27		3 55
3 25		7 58		Zerby	7 19		3 45
3 35		8 10		Rising Spring	7 10		3 35
3 45		8 18		Penn Cave	7 00		3 27
3 54		8 25		Centre Hall	6 52		3 20
3 59		8 33		Gregg	6 43		3 13
4 08		8 42		Linden Hall	6 36		3 05
4 15		8 48		Oak Hall	6 30		3 00
4 19		8 52		Lemont	6 25		2 55
4 25		8 59		Dale Summit	6 20		2 50
4 35		9 09		Pleasant Gap	6 10		2 40
4 41		9 14		Axemann	6 04		2 34
4 45		9 20		Bellefonte	6 00		2 30

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.55 a m, and 7.10 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a. m, 6.00 p m and 7.30 p m.

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Longevity.

"With long life will I satisfy him."—Ps. 91:16.

THROUGH the mistake of its friends, religion has been chiefly associated with sick-beds and graveyards. The whole subject, to many people, is odorous with chlorine and carbolic acid. There are people who cannot pronounce the word religion without hearing in it the clipping chisel of the tombstone cutter. It is high time that this thing were changed, and that religion, instead of being represented as a hearse to carry out the dead, should be represented as a chariot in which the living are to triumph.

Religion, so far from subtracting from one's vitality, is a glorious addition. It is sanative, curative, hygienic. It is good for the eyes, good for the ears, good for the spleen, good for the digestion, good for the nerves, good for the muscles. When David, in another part of the Psalms, prays that religion may be dominant, he does not speak of it as a mild sickness, or an emaciation, or an attack of moral and spiritual cramp; he speaks of it as "the

SAVING HEALTH

of all nations"; while God, in the text, promises longevity to the pious, saying: "With long life will I satisfy him." The fact is that men and women die too soon. It is high time that religion joined the hand of medical science in attempting to improve human longevity. Adam lived nine hundred and thirty years. Methuselah lived nine hundred and sixty-nine years. As late in the history of the world as Vespasian, there were, at one time, in his empire forty-five people one hundred and thirty-five years old. So far down as the sixteenth century, Peter Zartan died at one hundred and eighty-five years of age. I do not say that religion will ever take the race back to antediluvian longevity, but I do say the length of life will be increased.

It is said in Isaiah: "The child shall die a hundred years old." Now, if according to Scripture, the child is to be a hundred years old, may not the men and women reach to three hundred and five hundred? The fact is that we are mere dwarfs and skeletons compared with some of the generations that are to come. Take the African race. They have been under bondage for centuries. Give them a chance, and they develop a Frederick Douglass or a Toussaint L'Ouverture. And if the white race shall be brought from under the serfdom of sin, what shall be the body? what shall be the soul? Religion has only just touched our world. Give it full power for a few centuries, and who can tell what will be the strength of man, and the beauty of woman, and the longevity of all?

My design is to show that practical religion is the friend of long life. I prove it, first, from the fact that it makes the care of our health

A POSITIVE CHRISTIAN DUTY.

Whether we shall keep early or late hours, whether we shall take food digestible or indigestible, whether there shall be thorough or incomplete mastication, are questions very often deferred to the realm of whimsicality; but the Christian man lifts this whole problem of health into the accountable and the divine. He says: "God has given me this body, and He has called it the temple of the Holy Ghost, and to deface its altars, or mar its walls, or crumble its pillars, is a God-defying sacrilege." He sees God's caligraphy in every page—anatomical and physiological. He says: "God has given me a wonderful body for noble purposes."

That arm with thirty-two curious bones wielded by forty-six curious muscles, and all under the brain's telegraphy; three hundred and fifty pounds of blood rushing through the heart every hour, the heart in twenty-four hours beating 100,000 times, during the twenty-four hours overcoming resistances amounting to 224,000,000 pounds of weight, during the same time the lungs taking in fifty-seven hogsheads of air, and all this mechanism not more mighty than delicate and easily disturbed and demolished.

The Christian man says to himself: "If I hurt my nerves, if I hurt my brain, if I hurt any of my faculties, I insult God, and call for

DIRE RETRIBUTION."

Why did God tell the Levites not to offer to Him in sacrifice animals imperfect and diseased? He meant to tell us in all the ages that we are to offer to God our very best physicial condition, and a man who through irregular or gluttonous eating ruins his health, is not offering to God such a sacrifice. Why did Paul write for his cloak at Troas? Why should such a great man as Paul be anxious about a thing so insignificant as an overcoat? It was because he knew that with pneumonia and rheumatism he would not be worth half as much to God and the Church as with respiration easy and foot free.

An intelligent Christian man would consider it an absurdity to kneel down at night and pray and ask God's protection, while at the same time he kept the windows of his bedroom tight shut against fresh air. He would just as soon think of going out on the bridge between New York and Brooklyn, leaping off and then praying to God to keep him from getting hurt. Just as long as you defer this whole subject of physical health to the realm of whimsicality or to the pastry-cook, or to the butcher, or to the baker, or to the apothecary, or to the clothier, you are not acting like a christian. Take care of all your physical forces—nervous, muscular, bone, brain, cellular tissue—for all you must be brought to judgment.

Smoking your nervous system into fidgets, burning out the coating of your stomach with wine logwooded and strychnined, walking with thin shoes to make your feet look delicate, pinched at the waist until you are nigh cut in two, and neither part worth anything, groaning about sick headache and palpitation of the heart, which you think came from God, when they came from

YOUR OWN FOLLY.

What right has any man or woman to deface the temple of the Holy Ghost? What is the ear? Why, it is *the whispering-gallery of the human soul.* What is the eye? It is the observatory God constructed, its telescope sweeping the heavens. What is the hand? An instrument so wonderful that when the Earl of Bridgewater bequeathed in his will $40,000 for treatises to be written on the wisdom, power, and goodness of God, Sir Charles Bell, the great English anatomist and surgeon, found his greatest illustration in the construction of the human hand, devoting his whole book to that subject.

So wonderful are these bodies that God names His own attributes after different parts of them. His omniscience—it is *God's eye.* His omni-presence—it is *God's ear.* His omnipotence—it is *God's arm.* The upholstery of the midnight heavens—it is the work of *God's fingers.* His life-giving power—it is the breath of the Almighty. His dominion—"the government shall be upon *His shoulder.*" A body so divinely honored and so divinely constructed, let us be careful not to abuse it.

When it becomes a Christian duty to take care of our health, is not the whole tendency toward longevity? If I toss my watch about recklessly, and drop it on the pavement, and wind it up any time of day or night I happen to think of it, and often let it run down, while you are careful with your watch, and never abuse it, and wind it up just at the same hour every night, and put it in a place where it will not suffer from the violent changes of atmosphere, which watch will last the longer? Common sense answers. Now, the human body is God's watch. You see the hands of the watch, you see the face of the watch; but the beating of the heart is the ticking of the watch. Oh, be careful and do not let it run down!

Again: I remark that practical religion is a friend of longevity in the fact that it is *a protest against dissipations,* which injure and destroy the health. Bad men and women live a very short life. Their

SINS KILL

them. I know hundreds of good old men, but I do not know half a dozen bad old men. Why? They do not get old. Lord Byron died at Missolonghi at thirty-six years of age, himself his own Mazeppa, his unbridled passions the horse that dashed with him into the desert. Edgar A. Poe died at Baltimore at thirty-eight years of age. The black raven that alighted on the bust above his door was delirium tremens—

"Only this and nothing more."

Napoleon Bonaparte lived only just beyond mid-life, then died at St. Helena, and one of his doctors said that his disease was induced by excessive snuffing. The hero of Austerlitz, the man who by one step of his foot in the centre of Europe shook the earth, *killed by a snuff-box!* Oh, how many people we have known who have not lived out half their days because of their dissipation and indulgences! Now, practical religion is a protest against all dissipations of any kind.

"But," you say, "professors of religion have fallen, professors of religion have got drunk, professors of religion have misappropriated trust funds, professors of religion have absconded." Yes; but they

THREW AWAY THEIR RELIGION

before they did their morality. If a man on a White Star line steamer bound for Liverpool, in mid-Atlantic jumps overboard and is drowned, is that anything against the White Star line's capacity to take the man across the ocean? And if a man jumps over the gunwale of his religion and goes down never to rise, is that any reason for your believing that religion has no capacity to take the man clear through? In the one case, if he had kept to the steamer his body would have been saved; in the other case if he had kept to his religion, his morals would have been saved.

There are aged people who would have been dead twenty-five years ago but for the defences and the equipoise of religion. You have no more natural resistance than hundreds of people who lie in the cemeteries to-day, slain by their own vices. The doctors made their case as kind and pleasant as they could, and it was called congestion of the brain, or something else, but the snakes and the blue flies that seemed to crawl over the pillow in the sight of the delirious patient showed what was the matter with him. You, the aged Christian man, walked along by that unhappy one until you came to the golden pillar of a Christian life. You went to the right; he went to the left. That is all the difference between you. Oh, if this religion is a protest against all forms of dissipation, then it is an illustrious friend of longevity. "With long life will I satisfy him."

Again: religion is a friend of longevity in the fact that

IT TAKES THE WORRY OUT

of our temporalities. It is not work that kills men, it is worry. When a man becomes a genuine Christian he makes over to God not only his affections, but his family, his business, his reputation, his body, his mind, his soul—everything. Industrious he will be, but never worrying, because God is managing his affairs. How can he worry about business when in answer to his prayers God tells him when to buy and when to sell; and if he gain, that is best, and if he lose, that is best?"

Suppose you had a supernatural neighbor who came in and said: "Sir, I want you to call on me in every exigency; I am your fast friend. I could fall back on $20,000,000; I can foresee a panic ten years; I hold the controlling stock in thirty of the best monetary institutions of New York; whenever you are in trouble, call on me and I will help you; you can have my money and you can have my influence; here is my hand in pledge for it." How much would you worry about business? Why, you would say: "I'll do the best I can, and then I'll depend on my friend's generosity for the rest."

Now more than that is promised to every Christian business man. God says to him: "I own New York and London and St. Petersburg and Pekin; and Australia and California are mine; I can foresee a panic a million years; I have all the resources of the universe, and I am your fast friend; when you get in business trouble of any other trouble, call on me and I will help; here is my hand in pledge of omni-potent deliverance." How much should that man worry? Not much. What lion will dare to put his paw on that Daniel? Is there not rest in this? Is there not

AN ETERNAL VACATION

in this? "Oh," you say, "here is a man who asked God for a blessing in a certain enterprise, and he lost five thousand dollars in it. Explain that." I will. Yonder is a factory, and one wheel is going north, and the other wheel is going south, and one wheel plays laterally, and the other plays vertically. I go to the manufacturer and I say: "O manufacturer, your machinery is a contradiction. Why do you not make all the wheels go one way?" "Well," he says, "I made them to go in opposite directions on purpose, and they produce the right result. You go down-stairs and examine the carpets we are turning out in this establishment and you will see." I go down on the other floor and I see the carpets, and I am obliged to confess that though the wheels in that factory go in opposite directions, they turn out a beautiful result; and while I am standing there looking at the exquisite fabric an old Scripture passage comes into my mind: "All things work together for good to them who love God." Is there not rest in that? Is there not longevity in that?

Suppose a man is all the time worried about his reputation? One man says he lies, another says he is stupid, another says he is dishonest, and half a dozen printing establishments attack him, and he is in a great state of

EXCITEMENT AND WORRY

and fume, and cannot sleep; but religion comes to him and says: "Man, God is on your side; He will take care of your reputation; if God be for you, who can be against you?" How much should that man worry about his reputation? Not much. If that broker who some years ago in Wall street, after he had lost money, sat down and wrote a farewell letter to his wife before he blew his brains out—if instead of taking out of his pocket a pistol he had taken out a well-read New Testament, there would have been one less suicide. O nervous and feverish people of the world, try this almighty sedative. You will live twenty-five years longer under its soothing power. It is not chloral that you want, or morphine that you want; it is the gospel of Christ, "With long life will I satisfy him."

Again: practical religion is a friend of longevity in the fact that it removes all corroding care about a future existence. Every man wants to know what is to become of him. If you get on board a rail train, you want to know at what depot it is going to stop; if you get on board a ship, you want to know into what harbor it is going to run, and if you should tell me you have no interest in what is to be

YOUR FUTURE DESTINY.

I would, in as polite a way as I know how, tell you I did not believe you. Before I had this matter settled with reference to my future existence, the question almost worried me into ruined health. The anxieties men have upon this subject put together would make a martyrdom. This is a state of awful unhealthiness. There are people who fret themselves to death for fear of dying.

I want to take the strain off your nerves and the depression off your soul and I make *two or three experiments.* Experiment first: When you go out of this world it does not make any difference whether you have been good or bad, or whether you believed truth or error, you will go straight to glory. "Impossible," you say, "my common sense as well as my religion teaches that the bad and the good cannot live together forever. You give me no comfort in that experiment." *Experiment the second:* When you leave this world you will go into an intermediate state where you can get converted and prepared for heaven. "Impossible," you say; "as the tree falleth, so it must lie, and I cannot postpone to an intermediate state reformation which ought to have been effected in this state." *Experiment the third:* There is no future world; when a man dies, that is the last of him. Do not worry about what you are to do in another state of being; you will not do anything. "Impossible," you say; "there is something that tells me that

DEATH IS NOT THE APPENDIX

but the preface to life; there is something that tells me that on this side of the grave I only get started, and that I shall go on forever; my power to think says 'forever,' my affections say 'forever,' my capacity to enjoy or suffer, 'forever.'

Well, you defeat me in my three experiments, I have only one more to make, and if you defeat me in that I am exhausted: A mighty One on a knoll back of Jerusalem one day, the skies filled with forked lightnings and the earth filled with volcanic disturbances, turned his pale and agonized face towards the heavens and said: "I take the sins and sorrows of the ages into my own heart. I am the expiation. Witness earth and heaven and hell, I am the expiation." And the hammer struck him, and the spears punctured him, and heaven thundered: "The wages of sin is death!" "The soul that sinneth, it shall die!" "I will by no means clear the guilty!" Then there was silence for half an hour, and the lightnings were drawn back into the scabbard of the sky, and the earth ceased to quiver, and all the colors of the sky began to shift into

A RAINBOW

woven out of the falling tears of Jesus, and there was red as of the bloodshedding, and there was blue as of the bruising, and there was green as of the heavenly foliage, and there was orange as of the day-dawn. And along the line of the blue I saw the words: "I was bruised for their iniquities." And along the line of the red I saw the words: "The blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin." And along the line of the green I saw the words: "The leaves of the Tree of Life for the healing of the nations." And along the line of the orange I saw the words: "The day-spring from on high hath visited us."

And then I saw the storm was over and the rainbow rose higher and higher until it seemed retreating to another heaven, and planting one column of its colors on one side of the eternal hill, and planting the other column of its colors on the other side the eternal hill, it rose upward and upward "and behold there was a rainbow about the throne." Accept that sacrifice and

QUIT WORRYING.

Take the tonic, the inspiration, the longevity of this truth. Religion is sunshine; that is health. Religion is fresh air and pure water; they are healthy. Religion is warmth; that is healthy. Ask all the doctors and they will tell you that a quiet conscience and pleasant anticipations are hygienic. I offer you perfect peace now and hereafter.

What do you want in the future world? Tell me and you shall have it. Orchards? There are the trees with twelve manner of fruits, yielding fruit every month. Water scenery? There is the River of Life, from under the throne of God, clear as crystal, and the sea of glass mingled with fire. Do you want music? There is the oratorio of the Creation led on by Adam, and the oratorio of the Red Sea led on by Moses, and the oratorio of the Messiah led on by St. Paul, while the archangel with swinging baton controls the one hundred and forty-four thousand who make up the orchestra.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE GRAVE.

Do you want reunion? There are your dead children waiting to kiss you, waiting to embrace you, waiting to twist garlands in your hair. You have been accustomed to open the door on this side the sepulchre. You have been accustomed to walk in the wet grass on the top of the grave. I show you the under side of the grave; the bottom has fallen out and the long ropes with which the pall-bearers let down your dead, let them clear through into heaven.

Glory be to God for this robust, healthy religion. It will have a tendency to make you live long in this world, and in the world to come you will have eternal life. "With long life will I satisfy Him."

SABBATAI SEVI'S CAREER.

History of the False Messiah of the Jews of Asia Minor.

Sabbatai Sevi was a Smyrniote Jew, born in 1625, and the son of a broker in that city; he was a clever youth and so well versed in the Cabala and other Jewish books that at the age of eighteen he was made a rabbi. Doubtless some accounts of the fifth-monarchy men, and the then much-accredited report that the Messiah was to reappear in 1666, reached Smyrna and worked upon his imagination so much that he decided to make himself out to be that Messiah, and to assist his object he secretly caused reports to be promulgated to the effect that a prophet would shortly appear who would rob the Sultan of his crown and restore again the kingdom of Israel. When he thought that the right time had come, to the dismay of the Smyrniote rabbis he pronounced the name "Jehovah" aloud in open conclave, for which offense he was summoned before a tribunal and condemned to die, but doubtless he had been prepared for this and had arrangements made for his escape from Symrna, and, with one object in view, he went as a pilgrim to Egypt and Jerusalem, where he chose as his Elijah one Nathan Benjamin, a man of ascetic life, who professed to see visions. Before returning to Smyrna he sent his attendant Nathan before him to prepare the way, and in the capacity of a second St. John the Baptist to announce that he was coming to deliver men from the oppression of the Turks and to lead back the Jews to Palestine. Nathan did his work well, writing a circular letter addressed to the "Remnant of the Israelites, peace without end," the result being that intense and mad excitement seized upon the Jews of that place. They nearly killed themselves with penances; they administered to one another thirty-nine lashes and tortures of all kinds; and an influential Jew, Pennia by name, whose daughter prophesied and wrought miracles, assisted Nathan in his work of preparation.

In due time Sabbatai Sevi landed at Smyrna, styling himself the "king of kings," and so carried away were the people with his adroit eloquence that a throne was set up for him in the synagogue, and from Smyrna prophets were sent all over the Turkish dominions to all the Jewish colonies to preach that "the true Messiah of the race of David was come, and that to him the crown and the kingdom was given." At this juncture Sevi ventured to elect from among his trusted followers twelve princes, who were to act as generals to the twelve tribes on their journey back to their country, and, as we know from English records, the report reached even as far as to our stores, and that there was some talk of sending English ships to assist in the transport, and even the skeptic Spinoza, from all he heard, was at one time inclined to waver in his disbelief. The scenes of frenzied excitement in Smyrna were intense; business was entirely suspended and gave place to eager, fanatical worship of Sevi; presents poured in to him from all parts, until at length the Sultan was roused to action and summoned him to Adrianople. The story of Sevi's interview with the Sultan is well known, and how "the holy, noble and divine Messiah" was ordered by that potentate to choose between three things—either to work a miracle and thereby prove his identity, or to have three poisoned arrows shot at him by the Sultan himself, or to become a Mohammedan. "I am a follower of Mohammedan," replied Sevi to this test, and, turning to his followers, who were dismayed beyond measure at the collapse of their hero, he added, "and he was numbered among the transgressors."

In the stores of Paris glass is taking the place of wood in flooring. It costs more than wood but it lasts longer, and besides being easily kept clean, allows enough light to be transmitted through its roughened surface for the employes to work by in the floor below. The glass is cast in squares and set in strong iron frames

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, JULY 1, 1888.

God's Covenant With Israel.

LESSON TEXT.

(Exod. 24 : 1-12. Memory verses, 7-8.)

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *God's Covenant Relations with Israel.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *Only be strong and very courageous, to observe to do according to all the law, which Moses my servant commanded thee: turn not from it to the right hand or to the left, that thou mayest have good success whithersoever thou goest*—Josh. 1 : 7.

LESSON TOPIC: *Covenant Relations. Ratified.*

Lesson Outline: 1. Proposed, vs. 1-4. 2. Accepted, vs. 5-8. 3. Enjoyed, vs. 9-12.

GOLDEN TEXT: *I will be to them a God, and they shall be to me a people.*—Heb. 8 : 10.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—Exod. 24 : 1-12. Covenant relations ratified.
T.—Gen. 6 : 1-22. God's covenant with Noah.
W.—Gen. 15 : 1-18. God's covenant with Abraham.
T.—Gen. 17 : 1-22. The covenant renewed.
F.—Exod. 19 : 1-11. The covenant enlarged.
S.—Luke 22 : 7-20. The new covenant.
S.—Heb. 9 : 1-28. The new covenant ratified.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. COVENANT RELATIONS PROPOSED.

I. By the Lord:

He said,....Come up unto the Lord (1).
I will establish my covenant with thee (Gen. 6 : 18).
In that day the Lord made a covenant Abram (Gen. 15 : 18).
I have made a covenant with my chosen (Psa. 89 : 3).
I will make a new covenant with....Israel (Heb. 8 : 8).

II. To his People:

Thou, and Aaron,....and seventy of the elders (1).
Come thou and all thy house into the ark (Gen. 7 : 1).
The Lord made a covenant with the children of Israel (1 Kings 8 : 9).
To you is the promise, and to your children (Acts 2 : 39).
Ye are the sons....of the covenant which God made (Acts 3 : 25).

III. Through his Servants:

Moses came and told the people (3).
I will be with thy mouth, and teach thee (Exod. 4 : 12).
As ye go, preach (Matt. 10 : 7).
Go ye therefore, and make disciples (Matt. 28 : 19).
How shall they hear without a preacher? (Rom. 10 : 14.)

1. "Come up unto the Lord." (1) The exalted Host; (2) The lowly guest; (3) The unspeakable honor—"Come up," (1) From conflicts with men to fellowship with God; (2) From the gloom of the valley to the glory of the mount.
2. "Thou, and....and....and." and (1) The first guest; (2) The gracious enlargement; (3) The waiting privilege.
3. "Moses came and told....all.... And Moses wrote all." Moses a model worker; (1) He went; (2) He told; (3) He wrote; (4) He kept back nothing.

II. COVENANT RELATIONS ACCEPTED.

I. Clear Presentation:

He took the book of the covenant, and read (7).
Moses....told the people all the words of the Lord (Exod. 24 : 3).
They gave the sense, so that they understood (Neh. 8 : 8).
They....expounded unto him the way of God more carefully (Acts 18 : 26).
I had rather speak....that I might instruct others (1 Cor. 14 : 19).

II. Deliberate Acceptance:

All that the Lord hath spoken will we do (7).
All the people answered together, and said, All....we will do (Exod. 19 : 8).
We will hear it, and do it (Deut. 5 : 27).
Nay; but we will serve the Lord (Josh. 24 : 21).
He forsook all, and rose up and followed him (Luke 5 : 28).

III. Solemn Ratification:

Moses took the blood, and sprinkled it on the people (8).
Behold the blood of the covenant....made with you (Exod. 24 : 8).
This is the blood of the covenant....to you-ward (Heb. 9 : 20).
The blood of the covenant, wherewith he was sanctified (Heb. 10 : 29).
Unto obedience and sprinkling of the blood (1 Pet. 1 : 2).

1. "He took the book of the covenant, and read." (1) The reader; (2) The auditors; (3) The occasion; (4) The lesson; (5) The response.
2. "All that the Lord hath spoken will we do, and be obedient." (1) Revelation; (2) Understanding; (3) Consecration.
3. "The covenant, which the Lord hath made with you." (1) The parties of the covenant; (2) The purposes of the covenant.

III. COVENANT RELATIONS ENJOYED.

I. Nearness.

Then went up Moses, and Aaron, ...and seventy (9).
Enoch walked with God (Gen. 5 : 24).
I have seen God face to face (Gen. 32 : 30).
The Lord spake unto Moses face to face (Exod. 33 : 11).
Now we see in a mirror, darkly; but then face to face (1 Cor. 13 : 12).

II. Knowledge:

They saw the God of Israel (10).
Let us follow on to know the Lord (Hos. 6 : 3).
They shall see God (Matt. 5 : 8).
We shall see him even as he is (1 John 3 : 2).
I saw a great white throne, and him that sat upon it (Rev. 20 : 11).

III. Favor:

They beheld God, and did eat and drink (11).
I have seen God....and my life is preserved (Gen. 32 : 30).
He was afraid to look upon God (Exod. 3 : 6).
Man shall not see me and live (Exod. 33 : 20).
We shall surely die, because we have seen God (Judg. 13 : 22).

1. "They saw the God of Israel." (1) An awe-stricken group; (2) A peerless privilege; (3) A sublime spectacle.
2. "Upon the nobles....he laid not his hand." (1) The peril which impended; (2) The grace which preserved.
3. "That thou mayest teach them." (1) The teacher's work; (2) The teacher's text-book; (3) The teacher's Lord.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

THE COVENANT.

Made with Abraham (Gen. 15 : 7-18; Gal. 3 : 16).
Made with Isaac (Gen. 17 : 19, 21; 26 : 3, 4).
Made with Jacob (Gen. 28 : 13, 14; 1 Chron. 16 : 16, 17).
Made with Israel (Exod. 6 : 4; Acts 3 : 25).
Made with David (2 Sam. 23 : 5; Psa. 89 : 3, 4).
Renewed in the gospel (Rom. 11 : 27; Heb. 8 : 8-10, 13).
Confirmed in Christ Gal. 3 : 17; Heb. 9 : 11-14).
Honored by God (Deut. 7 : 9; Luke 1 : 72).
Christ its substance (Isa. 42 : 6; 49 : 8).
Christ its mediator (Heb. 8 : 6; 9 : 15).
Saints its beneficiaries (Psa. 25 : 14; Heb. 8 : 10).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

The Old Testament lessons for 1887 closed with the account of the giving of the Decalogue, and of the fear produced among the people (Exod. 20 : 18-21). This is followed by a number of precepts, covering the entire passage up to the present lesson.

This passage (Exod. 20 : 22 to 33 : 33) forms a distinct body of laws, though the season for the order of arrangement is not easy to discover. Still, as a whole, it can be recognized as the germ of the more fully developed legislation. Probably exigencies had already arisen in the journey, which called for certain precepts. The Revised Verson divides this "code," if it may be so termed, into thirty-one paragraphs. Most of them contain regulations affecting the relations of man to man, pointing forward to a settled life in the land of promise. But the series opens with a religious command (Exod. 20 : 22-26) in regard to the altar of worship, and closes with two important regulations about the yearly feasts (Exod. 23 : 14-17) and sacrifices (vs. 18, 19). The social and ethical precepts have a marked religious tone, while the spirit of the whole is such as to command our admiration, alike for the high character of the enactments and for their adaptation to the people receiving them. Chaper 23 : 20-33 contains a promise in regard to the possession of the land of Canaan.

These chapters, beginning with chapter 20, from what is called "the book of the covenant" (comp. v. 7 of the lesson). This preliminary legislation was accepted by the people of Israel though so soon virtually rejected.

The time of the lesson was immediately after the giving of the Decalogue, in the third month after the departure from Egypt (chap. 19 : 1). This might be "in the third month" of the year, or in the third month reckoning from the departure. The former is the more probable view, and would make the date about sixty days after the departure, during the latter part of May. The year, according to the common reckoning (Usher) was 1491 B. C., but more modern researches tend to show the date of the exodus as from 1350 to 1300 B. C.

The place was the plain Er-Rahah, since the worship was rendered, not on the mount, but "afar off."

Study of the Absent Minded.

Absent minded people are a curious study, and furnish an unlimited fund of amusement. People who hide things so successfully that they cannot find them are very numerous. The poetical editor who frisks about the office frantically demanding his pen when that useful article is cozily tucked behind his ear; the woman who pins her jersey to the back of her skirt and forgets it at night, puts the skirt on in the morning, hunts in vain for her waist, dons another and hurries away, leaving the recent jersey hanging down her back; the man who complacently irritates the wrong end of a match, and then wonders why in the jumping juniper it won't light—all these are familiar.

A case never told, but true to life, was observed at a recent fire. One of the foremen was walking leisurely home after the fire had been extinguished, carrying, as he fondly imagined, his speaking trumpet under his arm. His companion, upon asking him where his trumpet was, received the absent minded answer, "I've got it all right." He called the forman's attention to the fact that he was affectionately conducting home a hose nozzle, and when he asked him where his magnificent silver trumpet was, the forman said in amazement: "I'm blessed if I know." A railroad conductor on the Central Hudson stood on a station platform one day and signaled his engineer to "go ahead," and then walked complacently back into the station, and sat down. A girl recently was in that mythical condition, "in love," put the potatoes on to boil in the teapot, and pumped water into the coal hod. All these are veritable "observed phenomena."

The scientific boring in the soil of the Nile Delta has reached a depth of over 308 feet without finding the rock. A four-inch layer of blue clay has just been penetrated, the overlying soil from a depth of 190 feet being sand.

Verra Givre, or hoart frost glass, is an article now made in Paris, so called from the pattern upon it, which resembles the feathery forms traced by frost on the insides of the windows in cold weather.

A CONVENIENT CATTLE STALL.—Each animal requires a space three to four feet in width, according to size. The platform upon which the animal is to stand should be about five feet long, including a space of one foot in width slatted, for the hind feet to stand upon. The spaces between the slats should not be more than three-fourths of an inch in width. Every slat should be in a vertical direction. Under this grating a space four to six inches in depth is left open as far back as the solid floor. All that is liquid falls beneath, and can be scraped out with a hoe or tool made for the purpose. Behind the stalls a trench of eighteen inches or two feet in width, and about eight inches in depth, is left for collecting the manure. Next to this again is left a walk of convenient width through the stable. If desired another set of stalls can be arranged in a corresponding position to this walk. The use of stanchions of course is optional. Many prefer the strap around the stall fastened to a chain or rope.

FLOWER SEEDS.—A very common mistake in sowing flower seeds, as well as other seeds, is in covering too deep. As a general rule, cover only to the depth of the thickness of the seeds, or with medium sized seeds like balsams, zinnias, etc., a half an inch or so is none too much. Such fine seeds as portulacos need only to be pressed into the soil with a piece of wood, or the palm of the hand. Always press the earth down firmly after sowing all flower seeds, else there is danger of their drying up before the roots can get a firm hold of the soil. Seeds of the hardier annuals may be sown where these are to grow, but, as a rule, it is preferable to transplant, as the plants are generally stronger and stand the drought better. During very dry weather, and when the seedlings are first set out, they should be watered frequently. Provide some support for all such annuals as require it, or the plants will become weak and struggling and do not make the show they otherwise would. The weeds should be kept down and the ground loosened often, so that the plants will receive the full benefit of the rains and dews; which they will not if the ground is allowed to become hard and baked.

POTATO CULTURE.—Not a great many years ago it was the practice to plant whole potatoes in such quantities as to form quite a large percentage of the expected yield, which has been succeeded at the present time by the opposite extreme of planting single eyes, leaving ample room between the two methods for cultivators to experiment as to the amount of seed and the methods of cultivation from which the best results may be obtained. Owing to the short crop of last year, seed will be high, and it will be a good time to plant whole small potatoes, such as have been given to the pigs in plentiful years, and with many persons they have all along been preferred to cut seeds. Planting Irish and Scotch grown seeds is unsafe, as those who have experimented with them generally represent them as unsuited to our climate.

THE old Peachblow potato is nearly extinct. As a late crop it is one of the best varieties ever introduced. It should be revived by growing the seed in a new locality. It is well known as a variety that has luxuriant vine, producing its tubers only after the vine growth has been fully completed. The Early Rose is also departing, yet there are but few new varieties of early potatoes that excel it in quality and many others of the old tried varieties have been unequaled. By carefully selecting the seed they may yet be retained.

FLORIDA promises to become a large producer of opium. The poppy grows there very readily, and larger than anywhere else in the United States. Sixteen plants will produce an ounce of opium and an acre should give a profit of $1,000. As the plants will thrive among trees, the land on which are young and non-bearing orange orchards can be utilized while the trees are reaching maturity.

THERE is a growing preference in favor of the white breeds of fowls, the claim being that it is easier to dress them for market than the dark-plumage, which require careful hand-picking.

THE gooseberry is often sent to market green, and many cases of sickness occur from its use. It is soft when ripe, and the color is a brownish, or purple. Cooking the green berries improves their quality, but if uncooked they should never be used unless ripe.

THE plow should be used along both sides of the hedge row, followed by the harrow. If the hedge plants should not seem to thrive apply wood ashes before harrowing. Keep the hedge well trimmed, in order to cause it to thicken at the base.

TO prevent the sparrows from driving the wrens away bore a round hole in the box one inch in diameter. The sparrows could not get into the box through so small an entrance, while the wren would be able to go in or out at will.

IN June the millet and Hungarian grass seed should be sown for a summer grass crop. Millet can be grown on all soils, from sandy to clay, but thrives best where the land is well prepared and made rich.

GET in your watermelons. The old proverb "Plant melons when the apple trees are in blossom" is an excellent one to follow. While the melon seed should not go in until the ground shall have become warm, yet the sooner the seeds can be got in the better, if the early kind be planted.

ALL canes of blackberries that have not been cut back should be attended to at once, as much neglect causes more laterals and makes the bush compact and stocky.

WHERE the water is slow in disappearing from certain portions of the field the best remedy is tile drainage, which will incur but little expense.

"THE teacher wanted to box my ears this morning," said little Johnny Fizzletop.

"How do you know that he wanted to box your ears?" asked his mother.

"If he hadn't wanted to box my ears he wouldn't have done it, would he?"

"PAPA, what is a model," inquired little Johnny.

"A model is a small likeness of anything."

"And is a model man a small likeness of a man?"

"A great many of them are," replied his pa, musingly, "a great many of them are."

SHE—What is this science of palmistry I hear so much about?

He—The art of telling fortunes by the hand.

"Can you tell my fortune by my hand?"

"No; but if I had your hand I could tell my own fortune."

He got it.

"WHAT is the trouble with little Jimmy Smithkin?" asked the High School girl's mother.

"Some cutaneous affection, I believe, replied Mildred.

"Is that so? I thought it was some skin disease, from what Mrs. Smithkin said."

SMITH (with effusion)—Hello, Brown is that you? I heard you was drowned,

Brown (with sadness)—No, it was my brother.

Smith (thoughtfully)—What a pity.

She Couldn't Understand It.

"What in the world has happened to you since the last time I saw you?" asked one lady of another when they met on the street the other day; "I can't understandit. Then you were pale, haggard and low-spirited, and I remember you said that you hardly cared whether you lived or died. To-day you look ever so much younger, and it is very evident from your beaming face that your low spirits have taken flight." "Yes, indeed," was the reply; "and shall I tell you what drove them away? It was Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I was a martyr to functional derangement until I began taking the 'Prescription.' Now I am as well as I ever was in my life. No woman who suffers as I did, ought to let an hour pass before procuring this wonderful remedy."

A steel car-wheel is expected to run 50,000 miles, but very few of them ever make that distance.

How to Reduce Your Expenses.

You can do it easily, and you will not have to deprive yourself of a single comfort; on the contrary, you will enjoy life more than ever. How can you accomplish this result? Easily; cut down your doctor's bills. When you lose your appetite, and become bilious and constipated, and therefore low-spirited, don't rush off to the family physician for a prescription, or, on the other hand, wait until you are sick abed before doing anything at all; but just go to the druggist's and for twenty-five cents get a supply of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. Take them as directed, and our word for it, your unpleasant symptoms will disappear as if by magic, you will have no big doctor's bill to pay, and everybody interested (except the doctor), will feel happy.

Large screen-like shades for piano lamps are made of rose petals of silk, sewn on a pink foundation frame.

A Prize of $100,000

is a good thing to get, and the man who wins it by superior skill, or by an unexpected turn of Fortune's wheel, is to be congratulated. But he who escapes from the clutches of that dread monster, Consumption, and wins back health and happiness, is far more fortunate. The chances of winning $100,000 are small, but every consumptive may be absolutely sure of recovery, if he takes Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in time. For all scrofulous diseases (consumption is one of them), it is an unfailing remedy. All druggists.

Rubber plants in huge brass pots are rivaling the palm just now in the matter of fashionable popularity.

A Wife's Opportunity.

Write your name and address plainly on a postal card (mentioning this paper), sending same to J. D. Larkin & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., and they will send you, on 30 days trial, one of their GREAT BOXES (advertised in a recent issue of this paper), of "Sweet Home" Soap and presents. Better accept this offer at once, as you run no risk.

Men will differ in opinion. The doctors say this spring has been a delightful one.

Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail, advice free, send for circular.

It is best to accustom even quite young children to take only a drink of water when waking at night.

Frazer Axle Grease.

The Frazer is kept by all dealers. One box lasts as long as two of any other. Received medals at North Carolina State Fair, Centennial, and Paris Exposition.

As a child grows older it requires less sleep, but even at two years it ought to sleep thirteen or fourteen hours out of the twenty-four.

The peculiar combination, proportion, and preparation of Hood's Sarsaparilla makes this medicine different from others and superior to them all in actual curative power. Sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

A little brass letter-weighing arrangement for the library table is having a wide sale and enables one to get the postage on letters just right.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A large fairy lamp in the centre of the table, and smaller ones at each plate, is a dinner party fashion that is productive of pretty and brilliant results.

Nothing Cures Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's, Heart, Diabetes, Urinary, Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c., like Cann's Kidney Cure. Office, 831 Arch St., Phila. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5. At Druggists. Cures the worst cases. Cure guaranteed. Try it.

Sweet milk or cream is excellent for sunburns.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

Gladiolas can be planted all summer

Paine's Celery Compound

For The Nervous
The Debilitated
The Aged

CURES Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness, Stomach and Liver Diseases, and all affections of the Kidneys.

AS A NERVE TONIC, It Strengthens and Quiets the Nerves.

AS AN ALTERATIVE, It Purifies and Enriches the Blood.

AS A LAXATIVE, It acts mildly, but surely, on the Bowels.

AS A DIURETIC, It Regulates the Kidneys and Cures their Diseases.

Recommended by professional and business men. Price $1.00. Sold by druggists. Send for circulars.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, BURLINGTON, VT.

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DRS. J. N. & J. B. HOBENSACK,

Surgical & Medical Office, *200 N. Second St., Phila.*

Estab. 40 years. Make specialty of treating all forms of Nervous debility, loss of vigor, youthful imprudence and all forms of special diseases. Consultation by mail strictly private and confidential.

SEND FOR BOOK.

Office Hours 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 6 to 9 P. M. Closed on Sundays.

THE "OHIO" WELL DRILL

All cuttings of the drill in clay, sand, gravel, rock, &c., are discharged at surface without removing tools. Noted for success where others fail. Drill drops 70 to 90 times a minute. Profits large. Catalogue Free. LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

ASTHMA CURED

German Asthma Cure never fails to give immediate relief in the worst cases. Insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all others fail. A trial convinces the most skeptical. Price 50c. and $1.00, of Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE for stamp. Dr. R. SCHIFFMAN, St. Paul, Minn.

BIG G Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mfd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill. Trade Mark. $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

FITS STOPPED FREE Marvelous Success. Insane Persons Restored. Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nervous Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INVALUABLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $1 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send name, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.

Best in the World. Made only by the Frazer Lubricator Co. at Chicago, N. Y. & St. Louis. Sold everywhere.

FREE By return mail. Full Description Moody's New Tailor System of Dress Cutting. MOODY & CO., Cincinnati, O.

HERBRAND FIFTH WHEEL. Latest Buggy and Carriage Improvement. HERBRAND CO., Fremont, O.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. A sure relief for ASTHMA. Price $1 by mail. STOWELL & CO., Charlestown, Mass.

Blair's Pills. Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Box, 34 round, 14 Pills.

GOLD is worth $5. per lb. Pettit's Eye Salve is worth $1,000, but is sold at 25c. a box by dealers.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

GOLD Live at home and make more money working for us than at anything else in the world. Either sex. Costly outfit FREE. Terms FREE. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

"WHAT do you want?" she snapped, as she held the front door open about three inches.

"Want to clean the snow off yer side walk," he replied.

"But it is clean."

"Then I want to engage to saw some wood for you next Summer. The exigencies of the case demand that I get hold of some breakfast somehow or other right off."

News About Town.

It is the current report about town that Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs is making some remarkable cures with people who are troubled with Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Any druggist will give you a trial bottle *free of cost.* It is guaranteed to relieve and cure. Large bottles, 50 cents and $1.

TOO OBSERVING.—Mrs. Blank—Is Mrs. De Lank at home?

Bridget—No, mum, she's at Newport and Saratogy.

"Indeed! I did not know she had gone east."

"Is them places east, mum?"

"Yes."

"Thin I got the names wrong, mum, fer which I'm very sorry, fer she told me to be perticuler. It was westwards that she went, mum, I know, fer I watched the wagon a mile."

LAWYER—Now, you say you've known this couple for years?

Witness—Yes, sir.

"Ever seen them quarrel?"

"Never."

"They've always lived together in unity, eh?"

"No, sir; in Swampville; that's about four miles from Unity."

SHE was a high spirited Boston girl, and had taught him to ball a gnat, Nathaniel, and a clambake a bivalve festival, but she would chew gum.

"Maria," he said desperately, "I love you, and all that, but you must stop chewing gum. I detest the habit, and you must decide between the gum and me."

"That is, you won't marry me unless I give it up?"

"Exactly."

She was reflective for a few moments then she extended her hand.

"Good-by," she said, sadly, "I'll always be a sister to you,"

WIFE—Will you bring me home a small bundle from the store, James?

Husband—I'm afraid I'm not to be trusted with a bundle, my dear. I'm so absent-minded, you know, I might leave it somewhere. Better have it sent home to-morrow.

Wife—You may be absent-minded, James, but I have began to notice of late that you are not so much so as to forget to bring a brick home in your hat occasionally.

James concludes that he will perform the errand.

FIRST TRAMP—Why, Billy, what are you in such a tantrum about?

Second Tramp—That lady yonder refused to help me. 'I haven't nothing for you,' she said.

"Well, she had a right to refuse you, hadn't she? and perhaps she told the truth."

"That wasn't what made me mad."

"What then?"

"She should have said: 'I haven't anything for you.' I hate to be refused in an ungrammatical way."

MRS. SOLDONT—Now, you old dear, give me the $500—won't you lovey?

Mr. S.—Why, my dear child, what do you want with it?

"I want to get a lovely diamond pin down at Giles'."

"Why, you got a diamond pin last week."

"You stingy old fossil! Do you suppose I would have married an old pelican like you if you hadn't promised to keep me in 'pin money?'"

Two ladies got into a horse car and two young men sat near. One man gave his seat at once to the elderly lady; the other kept his place. His friend asked him—disguising it, however, in German—why he did not give his place to the young lady. He answered in the same language, "because she is not pretty enough." But after a little reflection, he arose and surrendered his seat. The lady took it and thanked him—in German!

SHE (to young poet)—How much do you get for your poems, Charley?

Charley (with pride)—From $2 to $5.

She Well, isn't that very little, Charley? I see that Sir Walter Scott got $10,000 for one of his."

Charley—Yes, but you see, writing poetry isn't the business it used to be; there's too much competition.

Biliousness

Is more general at this season than any other. The bitter taste, offensive breath, coated tongue, sick headache, drowsiness, dizziness and loss of appetite make the victim miserable, and disagreeable to others. Hood's Sarsaparilla combines the best anti-bilious remedies of the vegetable kingdom, in such proportion as to derive their best medicinal effects with the least disturbance to the whole system. The preparation is so well balanced in its actions upon the alimentary canal, the liver, the kidneys, the stomach, the bowels and the circulation of the blood, that it brings about a healthy action of the entire human organism.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

ROUGH ON RATS TRADE MARK DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE

Gone Where the Woodbine Twineth.

Rats are smart, but "Rough on Rats" beats them. Clears out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Water Bugs, Flies, Beetles, Moths, Ants, Mosquitoes, Bed-bugs, Hen Lice, Insects, Potato Bugs, Sparrows, Skunks, Weasel, Gophers, Chipmunks, Moles, Musk Rats, Jack Rabbits, Squirrels. 15c. and 25c. Druggists.

"ROUGH ON PAIN" Plaster, Porosed. 15c. "ROUGH ON COUGHS." Coughs, colds, 25c.

ALL SKIN HUMORS CURED BY **ROUGH ON ITCH**

"Rough on Itch" Ointment cures Skin Humors, Pimples, Flesh Worms, Ring Worm, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Itch, Ivy Poison, Barber's Itch, Scald Head, Eczema. 50c. Drug. or mail. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City.

ROUGH ON PILES

Cures Piles or Hemorrhoids, Itching, Protruding, Bleeding. Internal and external remedy in each package. Sure cure, 50c. Druggists or mail. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.

CATARRH

Ely's Cream Balm

Cold in Head

ELY BROS. 56 Warren st., N. Y.

MARVELOUS MEMORY DISCOVERY.

Wholly unlike artificial systems. Cure of mind wandering. Any book learned in one reading. Classes of 1887 at Baltimore, 1005 at Detroit 1500 at Philadelphia, 1113 at Washington, 1216 at Boston, large classes of Columbia Law students, at Yale, Wellesley, Oberlin, University of Penn., Michigan University, Chautauqua, &c., &c. Endorsed by RICHARD PROCTOR, the scientist. Hons. W. W. ASTOR, JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, Judge GIBSON, Dr. BROWN, E. H. COOK, Pres. N. Y. State Normal College, &c. Taught by correspondence. Prospectus FREE from PROF. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Cures and Prevents

RRR RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Stiff Neck, Bronchitis Catarrh, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism Neuralgia, Asthma, Rheumatism, Chilblains,

quicker than any known remedy. It was the first and is the only

PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with diseases may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

will afford instant ease.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Palpitation of the Heart, Malaria, Chills and Fever, Faintness, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels and all Internal Pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Fifty Cts. per Bottle. Sold by Druggists

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS

For the Cure of all the disorders of the Stomach Liver, Bowels, etc. DR. RADWAY & CO., N. Y.

"." Be sure to get "Radway's."

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To take orders for enlarging SMALL PHOTOGRAPHS into

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Mason & Hamlin do not hesitate to make the extraordinary claim that their Pianos are superior to all others. This they attribute solely to the remarkable improvement introduced by them in 1882, now known as the "MASON & HAMLIN PIANO STRINGER." Full particulars by mail.

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After all others fail consult

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329 N. 15th St., below Callowhill, Phila., Pa.

20 years experience in all SPECIAL diseases. Permanently restores those weakened by early indiscretions, &c. Call or write. Advice free and strictly confidential. Hours: 11 a. m. till 2, and 7 to 9 evenings. Send stamp for book.

A PLEASANT

REMEDIAL HOME.

FULL STAFF OF

EXPERIENCED PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS.

Many CHRONIC DISEASES Successfully Treated without a Personal Consultation.

WE obtain our knowledge of the patient's disease by the application, to the practice of medicine, of well-established principles of modern science. The most ample resources for treating lingering or chronic diseases, and the greatest skill, are thus placed within the easy reach of invalids, however distant they may reside. Write and describe your symptoms, inclosing ten cents in stamps, and a complete treatise, on your particular disease, will be sent you, with our opinion as to its nature and curability.

INVALIDS' HOTEL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

OUR FIELD OF SUCCESS.

NASAL, THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES. The treatment of Diseases of the Air Passages and Lungs, such as Chronic Catarrh in the Head, Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption, both through correspondence and at our institutions, constitutes an important speciality.

We publish three separate books on Nasal, Throat and Lung Diseases, which give much valuable information, viz: (1) A Treatise on Consumption, Laryngitis and Bronchitis; price, post-paid, ten cents. (2) A Treatise on Asthma, or Phthisic, giving new and successful treatment; price, post-paid, ten cents. (3) A Treatise on Chronic Catarrh in the Head; price, post-paid, two cents.

DISEASES OF DIGESTION. Dyspepsia, "Liver Complaint," Obstinate Constipation, Chronic Diarrhœa, Tape-worms, and kindred affections, are among those chronic diseases in the successful treatment of which our specialists have attained great success. Our Complete Treatise on Diseases of the Digestive Organs will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps.

KIDNEY DISEASES. BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, and kindred maladies, have been very largely treated, and cures effected in thousands of cases which had been pronounced beyond hope. These diseases are readily diagnosticated, or determined, by chemical analysis of the urine, without a personal examination of patients, **who can, therefore, generally be successfully treated at their homes.** The study and practice of chemical analysis and microscopical examination of the urine in our consideration of cases, with reference to correct diagnosis, in which our institution long ago became famous, has naturally led to a very extensive practice in diseases of the urinary organs.

CAUTION. These diseases should be treated only by a specialist thoroughly familiar with them, and who is competent to ascertain the exact condition and stage of advancement which the disease has made (which can only be ascertained by a careful chemical and microscopical examination of the urine), for medicines which are curative in one stage or condition do *positive injury* in others.

Being in constant receipt of numerous inquiries for a complete work on the nature and curability of these maladies, written in a style to be easily understood, we have published a large, illustrated Treatise on these diseases, which will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps.

BLADDER DISEASES. INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, STONE IN THE BLADDER, Gravel, Enlarged Prostate Gland, Retention of Urine, and kindred affections, may be included among those in the cure of which our specialists have achieved extraordinary success. These are fully treated of in our Illustrated Pamphlet on Urinary Diseases. Sent by mail for 10 cts. in stamps.

STRICTURE. STRICTURES AND URINARY FISTULAS.—Hundreds of cases of the worst form of strictures, many of them greatly aggravated by the careless use of instruments in the hands of inexperienced physicians and surgeons, causing false passages, urinary fistulæ, and other complications, annually consult us for relief and cure. That no case of this class is too difficult for the skill of our specialists is proved by cures reported in our illustrated treatise on these maladies, to which we refer with pride. To intrust this class of cases to physicians of small experience, is a dangerous proceeding. Many a man has been ruined for life by so doing, while thousands annually lose their lives through unskillful treatment. Send particulars of your case and ten cents in stamps for a large, Illustrated Treatise containing many testimonials.

NERVOUS DISEASES. Epileptic Convulsions, or Fits, Paralysis, or Palsy, Locomotor Ataxia, St. Vitus's Dance, Insomnia, or inability to sleep, and threatened insanity, Nervous Debility, and every variety of nervous affection, are treated by our specialists for these diseases with unusual success. See numerous cases reported in our different illustrated pamphlets on nervous diseases, any one of which will be sent for ten cents in postage stamps, when request for them is accompanied with a statement of a case for consultation, so that we may know which one of our Treatises to send.

DISEASES OF WOMEN. We have a Special Department, devoted *exclusively* to the treatment of Diseases of Women. Every case consulting our specialists, whether by letter or in person, is given the most careful and considerate attention. Important cases (and we get few which have not already baffled the skill of all the home physicians) have the benefit of a full Council of skilled specialists. Rooms for ladies in the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute are very private. Send ten cents in stamps for our Complete Treatise on Diseases of Women, illustrated with wood-cuts and colored plates (160 pages).

RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURE. HERNIA (Breach), or RUPTURE, no matter of how long standing, or of what size, is promptly and permanently cured by our specialists, without the knife and without dependence upon trusses. Abundant references. Send ten cents for our Illustrated Treatise.

PILES, FISTULÆ, and other diseases affecting the lower bowels, are treated with wonderful success. The worst cases of pile tumors, are permanently cured in fifteen to twenty days Send ten cents for Illustrated Treatise.

WEAK MEN. Organic weakness, nervous debility, premature decline of the manly powers, involuntary losses, impaired memory, mental anxiety, absence of will-power, melancholy, weak back, and all affections arising from youthful indiscretions and pernicious, solitary practices, are speedily, thoroughly and permanently cured.

We, many years ago, established a Special Department for the treatment of these diseases, under the management of some of the most skillful physicians and surgeons on our Staff, in order that all who apply to us might receive all the advantages of a full Council of the most experienced specialists.

WE OFFER NO APOLOGY. We offer no apology for devoting so much attention to this neglected class of diseases, believing that no condition of humanity is too wretched to merit the sympathy and best services of the noble profession to which we belong. Why any medical man, intent on doing good and alleviating suffering, should shun such cases, we cannot imagine. Why any one should consider it otherwise than most honorable to cure the worst cases of these diseases, we cannot understand; and yet of all the other maladies which afflict mankind there is probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little. We shall, therefore, continue, as heretofore, to treat with our best consideration, sympathy, and skill, all applicants who are suffering from any of these delicate diseases.

CURED AT HOME. Most of these cases can be treated by us when at a distance as well as if here in person.

A Complete Treatise (136 pages) on these delicate diseases sent *sealed, in plain envelope, secure from observation,* on receipt of only ten cents, in stamps, for postage. All statements made and secrets confided to us will be held to be *sacredly confidential.*

All letters of inquiry, or of consultation, should be addressed to

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,

No. 663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, JUNE 28, 1888.

LOCAL ITEMS.

——Farmers are making hay.

— J. L. Spangler, Esq., spent Sunday in town.

——The general health of our valley is good at present.

——Mrs. Sallie Harpster's house is being repainted.

——The Potters Mills centennial promises to be a large affair.

——Miss Ellen Lee is visiting her brother, John, in this place.

——Last Saturday was a scorcher, and everybody in a perspiration.

——Wm. L. Kurtz leaves to day on a two weeks visit to Somerset county.

——Rev. Fischer and Wm. Wolf, are at Gettysburg, attending commencemen .

——Walter Bayard, of Bellefonte, was in or passed through town on Sunday.

——Saturday and Sunday afternoons, last, were taken up by thunder showers.

——Mrs. Schnure, and son, George, of New Berlin, are visiting relatives in the valley.

——Chas. R. Kurtz represents the REPORTER on the Erie excursion this week.

——Miss Emma Hoffer, of Huntingdon, is visiting her uncle, J. D. Murray, in this place.

——Dan'l Brumgard, one of Rebersburg's leading citizens, favored the REPORTER with a call.

——We hear that there is considerable sickness among horses in this place and the upper end of the valley.

——Gov. Beaver was a passenger on the west bound train on Tuesday morning, on his way to Bellefonte.

——Farmers in the upper part of the the valley got considerable hay into their barns in good condition last week.

——Water had begun to get scarce last week among some farmers but the recent heavy showers have replenished their supply.

——Mr. John Hosterman and Henry Wolf, prominent citizens of Miles township, were in town this week and gave us a warm shake of the hand.

——All crops in our county have a promising appearance. Wheat, rye, oats corn, and vegetables of all kinds, show up well, along with some fruit.

——Miss Bella Stiver, of near Potters Mills, who has been in the west for several years, is home again, and has developed into a truly western young lady.

——The crop of potato bugs is larger this year than is healthy for the tubers, and paris green and other stuff that is unhealthy for the pests are in demand

——The Tyrone *Herald* says that Connell and Bateman who started the recent fire were sentenced to five years each solitary confinement in the Western Penitentiary.

——Fourth of July celebrations will be plenty this year, in all sections. The fires of '76 seem to have blazed up anew and the 4th promises to be lively with an overflow of patriotism.

——Next week there will be no paper issued, according to a time honored custom, it being 4th of July week. Hope all will have a good time and see the American eagle flop his wings.

——On Sunday evening last a severe thunder storm passed over the town of Selinsgrove. Lightning struck the Methodist Episcopal Church, shattering the steeple and walls. The services were about to begin, but were postponed.

——Prof. J. P. Litzell, wife and children, of Kansas, have been spending a few days in town, among relatives. The Prof. some years ago taught the grammar school in our town, went west, where he rose to be Co. Superintendent, and is quite popular.

— Commencement exercises at State College, this week, were of an interesting nature, and kept pace with the advances made by the institution in the past two or three years. Rev. Agnew, D. D., of Philadelphia, preached the baccalaureate sermon, on Sunday, to a large and intelligent audience. The discourse was an able one and deeply impressed itself on the minds of the hearers.

——All the insurance companies doing business in Bellefonte, have given notice that rates will be increased 50 per cent for that town until better arrangements are made for extinguishing fires. Centre Hall should waken up to the importance of adopting some plan for fighting fire, especially since water facilities are so convenient and cheap with natural head and needing no engines.

——There are already several entries to the National Amateur Regatta to be held at Sunbury, July 18 and 19. The Potomac Boat Club, of Washington, have entered the four-oared race, also the Wilkesbarre Club: Harrisburg has entered in the double. An effort will be made to have the contestants at Chicago in the Mississippi Valley Regatta, come for the 18th. Cornell four-oared crew are corresponding in regard to entering the four-oared race.

——On Wednesday of last week, Budd Cronemiller, a son of Mr. Jacob Cronemiller, of Scotia, was fatally hurt by being run over by the cars. He died on Thursday from the effect of his injuries. The young man was standing on the track near the mines. He did not observe the approach of the cars, which were being run into position for loading. The first car struck him and three or four of the cars passed over his body, mutilating it greatly.

——The Pennsylvania Railroad Company officials conceived the idea a few days since that an entire new engine could be built in less than 24 hours, the best time on record, which was made by the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia, and accordingly work was begun on Monday morning at Altoona. In 16 hours and 55 minutes the engine was completed and turned out of the shops ready for use. It is class A, anthracite, weighing 110,000 pounds, and will be used on the New York division of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

EXPRESS AGENT PETER A. HUBER, OF SUNBURY, ARRESTED.

On Wednesday last, W. C. Huntzinger, agent of the express office in Shamokin: Peter A. Huber, of the Sunbury office, and Cashier W. A. Richardson, of the Mineral office were summoned to Philadelphia.

On August 19, 1886, while on its way from Philadelphia, $29,892, of money intended as pay to the employees of the Mineral Railroad and Mining Company, at Shamokin, Pa., was taken from the Company's safe. The money was for wages for the month of July, 1886. Rathmel Pratt, a clerk in the Philadelphia office of the express company had been arrested and was compelled to enter into a bond to appear at Court. Huntzinger was used as a witness. From time to time the bail was renewed but the trial was never forced. The case was in the hands of the Pinkerton detectives, and to the public had been lost sight of until the above trio were summoned to Philadelphia, when Captain Linden, of the P. D. agency, walked up to them and said to Huber: "We intend to enter your home in Sunbury this evening and search for the money you took from your employers." Huber, agitated, stoutly denied the charge. While this was going on the search was going on in Huber's house, and $18,000 in bank notes was found hid awwy in the bath room. Without a word as to the result of the search, the agent left the house, took the first train for Philadelphia, and on his arrival handed the money to detective Linden, who went immediately to his private boarding house, where Huber was confined, and confronted the prisoner with the recovered money. Huber still pleaded innocence, a warrant was procured, Huber was put on the train and on arrival at Sunbury was loged in the county jail. The town was thrown into great excitement.

POTTERS MILLS CENTENNIAL, JULY 4TH.

Potters Mills has many incidents connected with it, that are of historic interest, running back to the days that tried men's souls, and the days of frontier life, when the wild man of the forest roamed this valley, scalped the pioneer and laid his cabin in ashes.

Gen. James Potter, of revolutionary fame, founded the village, lived there and lies buried in its cemetery. The records of the revolutionary period and of the Indian warfare, are replete with papers, orders, and the like, issued by Gen. Potter, and the officers under his command, dated at Potters Mills. These would be too voluminous to print in the REPORTER, but those of more moment will, no doubt be read at the centennial celebration, July 4.

Potters Mills, at an early day, was the social and business headquarters of Centre county, and a lively and gay point. The wealth and hospitality of the Potters, attracted men of prominence thither; it had a race course that was an attraction for such as sought pleasure in fast nags. The Potters entertained magnificently and terpsichorean treats were frequent.

Thus it will be seen that much is connected with the early history of the place that will be of interest to the present generation.

FAR. MUT. FIRE INS. CO

The Pennsvalley Mut. Fire Ins. Co., held its regular quarterly meeting at Centre Hall, on Tuesday. A full board was in attendance. The business transacted was the largest of any meeting of the company since its existence. The amount of insurances taken was $140,160, and the cash premium paid in was some $80 more than in the entire year of 1887. The company is fast gaining the confidence of the people, and deservingly so, as it is managed with the utmost economy and the insured find it the cheapest company they could get into. The board of directors is composed of the most honorable men in the valley, who work for the good of their neighbor at very small pay. The increased business is gratifying to the directors as an evidence of the confidence of the people.

CHURCH BURNED.

During the terrific thunder storm last Thursday afternoon, the Presbyterian church at Milesburg was struck by lightning on that afternoon and burned to the ground. The electric flash first struck the spire of the church and the bell was found to be melted. The lightning pervaded it in every part and the fire burst forth, almost at once, from the entire building.

The church will be rebuilt, the congregation having $500 which it was intended to apply to the erection of a parsonage. However, the congregation is not rich and any help that can be given them in this time of their need will be thankfully received. Loss about $1500.

THE PIC NIC.

The Patrons' pic nic, this year, may be held in the woods, near the Centre Hall station, instead of on top of the mountain. The railroad facilities almost make the change a necessity, and would add greatly to the attendance and articles to be exhibited. The REPORTER suggested this frequently, in the last few years, and we are glad that the patrons have the change under consideration. The trains run to suit, morning and evenings, and visitors get off the cars within a few rods of the woods. The grove is very large and well shaded and even; no more suitable spot could be found.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

The Pittsburg papers contain brief particulars of a most distressing accident by which two young men, Thomas McCafferty, son of Richard McCafferty, of Bellefonte, and David Love, son of William Love, of near Bellefonte, were the victims. They attempted to board a train on the West Penn road in which they were unsuccessful. Love fell beneath the cars and was killed. McCafferty was badly hurt. Love was buried in Bellefonte on Sunday morning.

——Flynets at Boozer's.

——Spring suits at the Rochester Clothing House Bellefonte.

——London purple in large and small quantities at Murray's.

——Trusses and shoulder braces, popular makes and designs, at Murray's Drug Store.

——A full assortment of spectacles and glasses can be found at Bushman & Kreamer's jewelry store, Centre Hall.

— Call at the Centre Hall Tannery when in want of plastering hair, leather and oil. Hides and bark taken in exchange, and hides tanned on shares Satisfaction guaranteed.
7j 3m

A DIABOLICAL DEED.

The Philipsburg *Ledger* says: On last Tuesday night a most horrible attempt to blow up a house full of people at Loch Lomond mines was made. The facts are as follows: On Sunday before last the Hungarians, at Loch Lomond mine got into a drunken row, which resulted in two men receiving slight pistol shot wounds and one being cut with a knife. The principals in the fracas were arrested and fined. A man named Charles Davis, who lives at the mine, helped to arrest the Hungarians, and one of them, John Beloch, became very angry and threatened vengeance against Davis, who, being a courageous man, treated the threats lightly. On Tuesday night the Davis family had all gone to bed and were fast asleep, except Mrs. Davis, who thought she heard a little noise outside. She arose and went to the window and through the darkness she saw somebody; apparently trying to set fire to the house. She awakened her husband, and he rushed down and out and saw Beloch running away from the place. On examination, Mr. Davis found a burning fuse, which he extinguished, and then found that the other end of the fuse was inserted in a *fifty pound keg of blasting powder*, which was placed directly under the centre of the house, which is a double house and sets up on posts. Two families live in the house, and if Beloch's murderous plan had succeeded they would have been blown to atoms. Beloch was arrested and sent to Clearfield jail. He made no effort to deny his crime and only said he was sorry that he didn't succeed, and says he will kill Davis yet. He will not kill him for several years though if he gets his dues.

PILE DRIVING.

The ordinary method of forcing a pile into the ground is by repeated blows of a hammer of moderate weight; better success being obtained by frequent blows of the hammer, lifted to a slight elevation, than results from a greater fall, there being danger also in the latter case of injuring the material of the pile. The use of the water jet for sinking piles, particularly in sand, is interesting. A tube, generally of ordinary gas-pipe, open at the lower end, is fastened to the pile; the upper end is connected by a hose to a powerful pump and, the pile being placed in position on the surface of the sand, water is forced through the tube and excavates a passage for the pile, which, by the application of very light pressure, descends rapidly to the desired depth. The stream of water must be continuous, as it rises along the side of the pile and keeps the sand in a mobile state. Immediately upon the cessation of pumping, the sand settles about the pile, and it is sometimes quite impossible to afterward move it. The water jet is used in sinking iron piles by conducting the water through the interior of the hollow pile and out of a hole at its point. The piles of the great iron pier at Coney Island were sunk with great celerity in this way.—From "Feats of Railway Engineering," by State Engineer John Bogart, in *Scribner's Magazine* for July.

TUSSEYV ILLE.

Joseph McClellan, our enterprising farmer, spent last week with his daughter, Sadie, at Reedsville.

Last Saturday afternoon James Swab's children, and Wm. Stiffler, with a dog, killed a porcupine. The dog was badly used up, having got the quills in his mouth.

Prof. Lowell Meyer, of Pleasant Gap, was in this vicinity last week fishing.

Jacob Miets last week moved his steam saw mill from W. W. Spanglers up to the Kettle, on the Whitmer and Reitz tract. There are two saw mills on this tract now.

Ike Tressler one night last week, caught a turtle that weighed twenty pounds.

POTTERS MILLS CENTENNIAL.

The centennial of Potters Mills will be held on July 4, in McCoys grove. The history of the past settlement of the valley will be given by John B. Linn, Esq. Addresses by Gov. A. G. Curtin, Bellefonte; H. J. Culberton, Lewistown; J. L. Spangler, Bellefonte; Jas. P. Coburn, Aaronsburg, and other eminent speakers.

Fire works in the evening.

A platform for dancing will be part of the attraction.

BARGAINS IN GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Mr. C. F. Montgomery desires us to call attention to the fact that the large stock of clothing and gents' furnishing goods in his store and also that of Montgomery & Co. are combined, rendering it too large. The goods are not damaged, but in order to reduce stock they will be sold at a bargain. Call at once.
j2 tf

ARM BROKEN.

A little daughter of Mr. Loneberger, living at the lower end of town, had an arm broken above the elbow, on last Monday afternoon. The little girl and some of her playmates were see-sawing in the grove, at that place, and she fell from the rail, causing a fracture of the arm.

NO PREACHING.

There will be no preaching in any of Rev. Fischer's congregations next Sabbath, July 1, on account of his absence at Gettysburg.

——Paris green, Murray's Drug Store.

——London purple will knock bugs—Murray's Drug Store.

——Fauble's Bellefonte for cheap clothing.

——Go to D. A. Boozer for light and heavy flynets.

Subscribe for the REPORTER for the campaign.

——Flynets at D. A. Boozer's harness rooms Centre Hall.

——London purple, the new vermin destroyer at Murray's.

——Ice cream every day and evening at Murray's ice cream parlors.

——Fresh bread and yeast constantly on hand at Murray's bakery.

——Ice cream every day and evening at Murray's ice cream parlors.

——D. A. Boozer has received a stock of light and heavy flynets, which he offers cheap.

——Since Mr. Frank Herlacher has left town he has placed in my hands his father's well known Salve, where it can be had at the former prices.
J. D. MURRAY,
Druggist.

LINDEN HALL.

Dan'l Hess, has a 15 acre field set with as nice corn as can be seen in this valley.

The thunder storm which passed over this section of the county on Thursday last was terrific doing much damage to many corn fields. The display of lightning was such as is seldom seen. The barn on the farm of Geo. Van Tres, occupied by Henry Zeigler, was struck but not set on fire. J. H. Ross Nathaniel and Howard Zeigler were in horse stable at the time, and all were near being killed, as they say the shock was felt very sensibly at the time; several of the horses in the same stable were knocked down. This being the third or fourth time the barn on the same site has been struck and the house three times. This I think would be a good subject for some electrician to work on, why this house and barn are so frequently struck by lightning.

On Friday evening the 22d at 5 o'clock occurred an elaborate affair at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Campbell, it being the marriage of their oldest daughter, Miss Sadie, to Prof. Thos S. Stein of Fredericsburg, Lebanon county, Pa. The groom is a young man of good promise being at present Principal of Fredericsburg Seminary. The bride is an accomplished and educated young lady and will make an estimable life partner for her husband. Prof. P. H. Meyer was seated at the organ and when he began the rendition of the wedding march, there was the usual expectancy on behalf of those present. D. M. Campbell brother of the bride and Miss Maggie N. Potter, acting as bridesmaid and groomsman, preceeded the bride and groom, who took their position in front of the minister Rev. Dr. Hammil, the ceremony was brief and pleasing. Rev. Hammil explained to the company present the significance of the marriage ceremony; he pronounced the usual questions which are answered with "I do," they were then asked to join hands and were declared to be husband and wife. Dr. Hammil reverently invoked on them a devine blessing, and they then received the eloquent words of congratulation. The number of guests far exceeded one hundred.

Refreshments were then served, by a graceful and gallant corps of waiters. The guests were seated at tables in the dining room and parlor, all that found available room, but many were the groups clustered together in the yard and lawn which was beautifully shaded from the hot rays of old *Sol*, by overhanging evergreens and front trees. The happy couple were recipients of quite a number of rich gifts among them especially noticed was a handsome gold watch, the gift of father and mother to the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Stein will remain for a week or ten days with the bride's parents, when they will take a trip east to Philadelphia and other cities. They will then return to Fredericsburg where the groom has a home all ready prepared and awaiting his bride, it is our hope that this occasion may be an index which shall work out a happy and prosperous life for them both.

F. H. Swabb lost a valuable cow on Saturday last. The cow was standing under a large walnut tree. The tree was struck by lightning, and it is supposed the cow was killed by same.

Mrs. Dan'l Hess left for New York City Thursday A. M. and will be gone about four weeks; a handsome widow might be pleasantly entertained by Mr. Hess for the same length of time.

DUDE.

COBURN.

Henry Freyer has the wall completed for his new house.

Jacob Witmeyer built a new stable.

Mrs. Emma Cooney opened an ice cream parlor, Saturday evening.

G. S Meyer has the plasterers first coating his house and the painters are putting on the prime coat.

Billie Kremer had better get a detective to bring some of the boys in the Union.

Landlord Shaffer has built an additon to his sheds to have room to accommodate the public with stabling, and will soon have to build an addition to the house to accommodate the traveling guests.

S. M. Ulrich sports a new buggy.

On Saturday evening, July 7th there will be a tub race on the dam, the Millheim band will furnish music for the occasion. Turn out, old and young there will be lots of fun. The Ladies Mite Society will hold an ice cream and strawberry festival in the Lutheran church after the race, so don't forget your change, especially the young gentlemen for the ladies are fond of ice cream. Come prepared to have a good time, its for a good cause and should be well patronized.

Andy Campbell says he picked 55qt. of strawberries from his patch and they are not all ripe yet.

Every body wears a smile since the rain.

The few Republicans we have here feel quite jubilant over the nomination, and most of them intend going to the ratification meeting on Friday evening, at Bellefonte. O. K.

——Rain set in Wednesday evening and continued to Thursday, with cool air.

——No REPORTER will be issued next week but the office will be open for other business.

James P. Coburn has returned from the Chicago convention, under an attack of pleurisy.

——Miss Mollie Musser, of Aaronsburg, is at present visiting Miss Verna Geiss in this place. Miss Musser is a bright and interesting young lady, and seems to be quite taken with the metropolis of Penns Valley

CHEAP SUITS.

Suits made to order at $15, $16, $17, $18, $19, $20.

MONTGOMERY & CO, TAILORS,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

MARRIED.

On the 22nd by Rev. Robert Hamill, D. D., Prof. Thomas S. Stein, of Fredericksburg, Pa., to Miss Sadie E. M. Campbell, daughter of Mr. G. W. Campbell, of Linden Hall.

WANTED.

A good house-keeper in general. Especially a good cook, and to such a party I will pay at least $3 00 per week. For further information call on or address the undersigned. C. K. SOBER,
Sober, Pa.

A. M. Doyle, of Columbia, Ga., says: "From my own experience, I know Sellers' Liver Pill's to be the best in use." They cure malaria, etc

JURORS FOR AUGUST TERM.

FOURTH MONDAY IN AUGUST.

GRAND JURORS.

Henry Woomer, Taylor twp.
Theo Hutchinson, Rush twp.
Wm H Tibbins, College.
W W Moyer, Bellefonte.
Jeremiah Kelley, Benner twp,
Emanuel Schroyer, Boggs twp.
Emanuel Peters, College twp.
D M Stewart, Burnside twp.
Thomas W Fisher, Union twp.
Lowry Shope, Boggs twp.
Curtin C Taylor, Spring twp.
Michael D Duck, Potter twp.
Cornelius Dale, College twp.
P S Moyer, Haines twp.
J H Lytle, Ferguson twp.
H E Duck, Millheim boro.
H D Yeager, Bellefonte.
Thomas Dunkle, Walker twp.
J Green Irvin, College twp.
A H Hosterman, Haines twp.
George Hastings, Benner twp.
Q A Daniels, Bellefonte.
John C Hicklin, Snow Shoe.
Wm R Krise, Gregg twp.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

John Biddle, Patton twp,
Wm Poorman, Snow Shoe.
Samuel Mattern, Halfmoon,
W L Kurtz, Centre Hall.
Charles Murray, Philipsburg.
C P Faulkner, Philipsburg.
Wm Masden, Howard twp.
A P Lose, Gregg twp.
Wm Kamp, College twp.
J A Moyer, Miles twp.
Sidney Miller, Spring twp.
John Griffith, Spring twp.
Lewis Rossman, Gregg twp.
Elmer Ross, Ferguson twp.
George W McGarvee, Philipsburg.
A J Gardner, Howard boro.
J A Crider, Boggs twp.
Daniel Robb, Liberty twp.
J B Creamer, Miles twp.
A C Iddings, Boggs twp.
George Weaver, Curtin twp.
R F Hunter, Benner twp.
J D Long, Gregg twp.
Leon Motterbaugh, Harris twp.
Mitchel Watson, Snow Shoe twp.
George Senser, Union twp.
J A Luckens, Philipsburg.
Wm Thompson, Sr, College twp.
S T Askey, Snow shoe.
Wm Gettig, Potter twp.
Wm Irwin, Huston twp.
Austin Gramley, Miles twp.
Grant Davidson, Union twp.
John Marks, Worth twp.
Jacob Crotzer, Liberty twp.
W H Goss, Ferguson twp.
G H Bower, Penn twp.
G M Keister, Haines twp.
James Irwin, Snow Shoe.
Uriah Reifsnyder, Millheim.
Henry Lytle, Halfmoon twp.
J G Meyer, Haines twp.
John Soicher, Potter twp.
C M Sellers, Patton twp.
Wm Hutton, Rush twp.
J W Keller, Harris twp.
George Sweeney, Potter twp.
Close McClintic, Marion twp.

FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER.

TRAVERSE JURORS,

W S Robb, Curtin twp.
J W Marris, Taylor twp.
M P Weaver, Spring twp.
T E Boyer, Miles twp.
S D Musser, Millheim.
Wm Lucas, Snow Shoe.
J N Litzel, Gregg twp.
Clement Fortney, Ferguson twp.
E H Fye, Ferguson twp.
Wm Galbraith, Bellefonte.
Jacob Rapp, Snow Shoe.
A J Orndorff, Ferguson twp.
J L Gardner, Howard twp.
Wm Mokle, College twp.
J H Lesker, Haines twp.
G F Hoy, Marion twp.
Peter Breon, Potter twp.
Jacob Sankey, Millheim.
Robert Glenn, Benner twp.
Sam'l Homan, Walker twp.
Adolph Loeb, Bellefonte.
A Confer, Haines twp.
Wm Bennet, Worth twp.
Jas Korman, Miles twp.
Edward Kerlin, Benner twp.
L S Liegle, Liberty twp.
J S Thompson, Worth twp.
Jos Dennig, Philipsburg.
W H Snyder, Liberty twp.
Elijah Campbell, Boggs twp.
Henry Krebs, Ferguson,
Dan'l McGinley, Bellefonte,
Henry Armagost, Benner twp,
John McAuley, Walker twp,
L W Walker, Ferguson twp,
Cland Cook, Snow Shoe,

GENERAL HASTINGS' TRIUMPH.

HIS SPEECH A MASTERLY PRESENTATION OF THE OHIO SENATOR'S NAME.

Chicago, June 21.—The feature of the day was the events surrounding the presentation of Sherman's name. It was to General Hastings, of Pennsylvania, that the Ohio Senator had left this delicate task and the Adjutant General was certainly equal to the occasion. Tall, handsome and erect he commanded attention by the very force of his bearing. His voice was full and clear. He had learned the lesson of catching his audience in the start and the very first sentence to the effect that the country wanted no more of Grover Cleveland was calculated to enthuse a gathering of this nature.

It brought him a volley of applause, and after that he had the ears of everybody. Even when the convention broke out into cheers for Blaine he was not disconcerted. He bravely faced it out and then rallied the scattered Sherman following around him for another charge.

DROWNDED LIKE RATS.

Zacatecas, Mex., June 22.—The worst flood ever known in the history of Mexico occurred on Tuesday night.

About 500 houses were swept away and many lives were lost at Zelos, while at Leon one thousand bodies have been recovered. One mile square in the heart of the latter city is gorged, while every hour brings to light new horrors

At Lagon, about forty miles north of Leon, the loss of life and property is nearly as terrible as at Leon, many people and cattle being swept away in the rushing waters, mines filled with water and miners drownded while trying to escape. The country from Celaya to Logas is one immense sea, while the railroad is in a deplorable condition.

Scribners Magazine for July is the first number of Volume IV, and shows many signs of a steady advance along the lines which its projectors marked out for it. A number of attractive features are announced for this volume, among them five articles of the remarkable railway series which was successfully begun in the June number; several papers by Lester Wallack giving reminiscences of his career as an actor and manager for fifty years; important articles by the venerable Hugh McCulloch ex Secretary of the Treasury, drawing significant inferences from the experience of his half-century of public life; an essay in each number by Robert Louis Stevenson; and a large number of illustrated articles, stories, and poems by the best writers in each field.

——Rochester Clothing house in Reynolds new building Bellefonte, M. Fauble proprietor.

——London purple and Paris green the great potato bug destroyer, for sale at Murray's Drug Store.

——Building lots for sale, ¼ mile east of the station, at Mikecondoville, $45 to $75 per lot. Apply to F. Kurtz.

——A large and well selected line of trusses of all the latest and most approved designs and finish for sale at Murray's Drug Store.

A lady in East Liberty, Pa., whose face was covered with sores, was cured by using one bottle of "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher."

WILLING TO BET MONEY ON CLEVELAND.

Benjamin P. Fairchild, of New York City, who has been a member of Tammany Hall for 53 years, in speaking of the political outlook in New York to day, said: "My mark is 100,000 majority in the State for Cleveland. People may think that is wild, but I have been actively engaged in the politics of the State for more than half a century, and I believe I can come as near as any man to telling how an election will go. I am willing to risk any amount up to $50,000 on my judgement. The people of New York are pleased with the ticket and with the platform, and they will vote the ticket like sheep following each other. For Governor we will renominate David B. Hill, the most popular Democrat in the State, and we will elect him with a hurrah, too."

A RETROGRADE PARTY.

It was resolved in 1884 that "the Republican party pledges itself to correct the inequalities of the tariff and reduce the surplus, by such methods as will relieve the tax-payers, without injuring the laborer or the great productive interests of the country."

In 1888 the Republican party pledges itself to keep the tariff unchanged, to reduce the surplus only by spending it and to afford no relief to the tax payers, execpt by free whisky and tobacco.

The Republican party has not only ceased to be progressive; it has become reactionary.

The Republican platform opposes foreign contract labor, yet that party passed the first and only law to encourage such importations, which the Democratic party replaced with a law forbidding it. President Cleveland is enforcing that law.

The Republican platform goes in for stamping out polygamy. It commenced talking that way in 1860 and has kept it up ever since; but Grover Cleveland has done more in three years to abolish polygamy by enforcing the laws than the Republicans did in 24 years

——Stop in at Flemings, fashionable tailoring establishment, Bellefonte, and see the new styles in gents clothing for spring and summer.

——Fleming the tailor, Bellefonte, has opened up his new stock for suitings, for spring and summer wear. New styles will be worn this year and he has them in stock.

——Mr. George W. Vonada, the well known thresherman, of Madisonburg informs the farmers that he will be ready to thresh their crops in good shape and respectfully solicits a trial. 3m

——Among the best brands of roller flour, now in market manufactured in the United States, are the Cream (patent) and Calla Lily (extra straight,) brands from the Centre Hall roller mills.

——A visit to Bushman & Kreamer's jewelry store, Centre Hall, will convince you that they keep as complete a line of goods as can be found in the county. Special attention given to repair work; terms reasonable.

MARKETS.

Wheat has dropped to 86 cents in the eastern market. We would advise the farmers not to sell, for the present, at the figures, chances are for a rise.

ESTRAY.—CAME TO THE RESIDENCE OF the undersigned about the 1st of June at the Old Fort, in Potter township, one steer, white and red spotted, about 1 year old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take it away, otherwise it will be disposed of as the law directs.
J. H. ODENKIRK.
3t

CAUTION.—HAVING PURCHASED THE following property of Peter Ripka at private sale viz: The three-fifth interest in about 17 acres of corn in the ground, the three-fifth interest of about 4 acres of barley in the ground, the three-fifth interest of about 2½ acres of oats in the ground, the full interest of about one acre of potatoes in the ground, I will leave the same in his possession at my pleasure, and caution any body from meddling with the same.
June 6th, A. D. 1888. GEORGE H. RIPKA.

MUSICAL COLLEGE.—The 34th session of 6 Weeks, opens Monday evening, July 30, for the teaching and training of young ladies in vocal and instrumental music. Address, F. C. MOYER,
Musical Director, Freeburg, Pa.
21jun1m

GRAIN.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Prices subject to fluctuations of market.

Wheat, red	$ 75	Oats	$ 25
Wheat, white	83	Rye	55
Corn,	82	Barley, No. 1	45

FLOUR AND FEED.

Fancy Pat. Flour	1 55	Bran per ton	20 00
Best Roller Flour	1 40	Bran, retail, cwt.	1 10
2d Best Roller Flour	1 30	Middlings retail	1 20
Middlings per ton	22 00	Chop retail	1 30

NEW MILLINER SHOP.

The undersigned has opened a millinery shop in Jacob Lee's house near the depot at Centre Hall.

The patronage of the public is solicited All are invited.
p. 19th SADIE E. GROVE.

FRESH BREAD AND YEAST
—At MURRAY'S BAKERY, Centre Hall.—

First class fresh bread and yeast constantly on hand, at most reasonable prices. Your patronage is solicited.

WOODLAND COAL.

Woodland coal, just from the mines,—leaves no cinder—for sale at the Centre Hall roller mill. Best fuel for summer.
4t

HIDES HIDES!

Highest cash market prices will be paid for all kinds of hides by Aaron Harter, at Centre Hall station. tf.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,